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Part One
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VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,990. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOUR KILLED BY A TRAIN

FRIGHTENED HORSES DASHED INTO AN EXPRESS AT ABSECOM, N. J.

George Huber, His Son, and Son-in-Law, and George Graetzner the Victims—Spirited Animals Ran Away When They Saw the Engine and Both Were Killed—The Victims Were Men of Local Prominence.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—Four men were killed by the 8 o'clock express on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, at Absecom this morning.

The dead are George Huber, his son, Frederick Huber; his son-in-law, Joseph Sahl, and George Graetzner.

George Huber, who was a wealthy truck farmer, living near Egg Harbor City, started this morning in a wagon drawn by a spirited team of horses for the Doughty Horse Exchange, at Atlantic City. With him were his son Frederick, Joseph Sahl, Freeholder of Galloway Township, and George Graetzner, a resident of Philadelphia, who was visiting his house. They drove along all right until they reached the point where the road crosses the tracks of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad at Absecom. The road crosses the track in a dangerous way. On one side is the station, and on the other is the Rockingham Hotel. There is neither gateman of flagman at the crossing.

Absecom is a way station, at which express trains do not stop. As the party approached the crossing the Atlantic City Express, from Camden, was approaching. This train passes Absecom at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Huber was driving, and when he saw the train approaching, stopped about fifty feet from the crossing.

The horses were afraid of the cars, but he could not turn them about, and would not have had time if he could. He took a good hold on them, and prepared to restrain them when the train approached.

The horses reared when they heard the train coming. Mr. Huber held them, however, until the engine dashed into sight. This maddened the animals, and, breaking from control, they dashed forward, and plunded against the side of the first parlor coach.

The off horse was thrown fifty feet against the railroad station and killed. The other horse was thrown almost 200 feet. Mr. Huber and his son fell under the wheels of the train, and were killed. Graetzner suffered the same fate. Mr. Sahl was hurled against the side of the car, and then against the side of the station.

The wagon was broken to pieces, and part of it went under the car, breaking the airbrake reservoirs and pipes. This brought the train to a standstill within two train lengths, and before the engineer knew what the trouble was. The passengers and train hands rushed out to see what had occurred.

A doctor, who was on board, attended Mr. Sahl. He found the unfortunate man had sustained a break of the right leg, a break of the left arm, a badly crushed skull, and an injured back. The injured man was taken on board the train. On arriving at Atlantic City, a conveyance was in waiting, and he was transferred to the hospital. There he regained consciousness, and this afternoon, after suffering terrible agony, died.

George Huber was sixty-eight years old. He was long a resident of this section, and was widely and favorably known. His son was thirty years old. He leaves a wife and four small children. Joseph Sahl was the most influential politician in Galloway Township. He leaves a wife and two children.

ENGINE STRUCK THEIR CARRIAGE.

Mr. Thomas Had Jumped Out and His Son Was Not Badly Hurt.

Gustave Thomas and his son Gustave Thomas, Jr., of 2,267 Second Avenue, went out driving yesterday afternoon. They intended to cross the Fort Lee Ferry at West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and drive in New-Jersey. Mr. Thomas and his son drove up Seventh Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and then turned westward to go to the ferry. When they reached Eighth Avenue a heavy storm of thunder and lightning had come up, and the rain began to fall in torrents. Mr. Thomas almost brought the horse to a standstill before he attempted to cross the New-York Central Railroad tracks at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. They run perpendicular to the ferry pier. Policeman Brady of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station waved his hand and told Thomas to cross. Brady was on duty at the crossing, and says the gates were up, and hence he did not know that a train was approaching.

When the horse was about half way across the tracks the driver saw a northbound locomotive bearing down upon him at full speed. As the engine was within a few hundred feet of him, Mr. Thomas became greatly alarmed, and jumped from the carriage, warning his son to do the same. Young Thomas could not escape, however, before the locomotive had struck the horse and carriage.

The father did not sustain any injuries, but the son, who was hurled into the air and landed upon the ground some ten feet away, was badly bruised. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital.

The carriage was completely demolished. The horse was impaled on the cowcatcher and carried fully 300 feet, where an obstacle near the side of the track knocked its body off. The animal was shot. William Foster, who operates the gate from a tower about fifty feet north of the crossing, says he did not lower the gates because he could not see the locomotive on account of the heavy fall of rain.

Thrown into the River by a Train.

SING SING, N. Y., June 21.—Mary Bowe, daughter of Jones Bowe of this place, was killed this evening about 8:30. She was walking on the railroad tracks with a young woman friend. When they were near Brandeth's pill works they stepped off the up track to avoid an approaching train. Miss Bowe stepped upon the down track directly in front of a fast train. Her companion saw the danger and leaped back to safety. The fast train struck Miss Bowe and hurled her fifty feet into the river. Her body was recovered and landed at the electric light dock. Coroner Apgar took charge of the case.

Rev. Dr. H. W. McGuire a Life Saver.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 21.—The Rev. Dr. H. W. McGuire, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, last night plunged into New-York Bay off the foot of Fisher's Lane and rescued a girl thirteen years old from drowning. The girl, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, was bathing in the bay with a number of other girls about her own age. She went out beyond her depth, and sank several times. She and her companions screamed. Dr. McGuire was seated on a veranda of a hotel a short distance away. In common with a number of other guests of the hotel, he ran to the water side, and saw the girl's danger. He was the first to arrive, and, taking in the situation, rushed into the water without waiting to remove any of his clothing. He ran out as far as possible, and then plunged. He succeeded in reaching the drowning girl, and carried her ashore. She was quickly revived, and the clergyman then went back to his hotel to change his clothing. He was warmly praised by those who witnessed the rescue.

Twenty-six Excise Arrests.

The total number of excise arrests yesterday was 26. The arrests were made in the following precincts: First Precinct, 1; Tenth, 1; Eleventh, 6; Twelfth, 5; Fourteenth, 2; Twentieth, 1; Twenty-first, 1; Twenty-fourth, 6; Twenty-sixth, 2; Twenty-ninth, 1; Thirtieth, 1.

DOGS MEET SUDDEN DEATHS.

One Called "Mad" Cleared a Part of Central Park.

Five dogs, mad, or called mad by an excited crowd, were killed yesterday by policemen in various parts of the city. One small fox terrier almost caused a panic in Central Park, and drove 200 or 300 persons from the shade of the trees to the glare of the sunny street.

The dog, foaming at the mouth, ran into the Park at the Sixth Avenue entrance. Meeting a crowd of children, he ran by them without attempting to bite, but the children fled. Their cries alarmed some older persons, and that part of the Park was quickly cleared.

A park policeman got after the dog and was joined by three others. Then Keeper Shannon of the menagerie got a double-barreled shotgun, but the dog dodged policemen, keeper, and shotgun, and left the Park the way he had entered. On Fifty-eighth Street he was finally killed by a policeman from the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Another small dog got into the hallway of 542 West Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, and for several minutes kept any one from entering or leaving the house. He was enticed into the street and shot to death.

It took Policeman Reynolds of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station five shots yesterday to kill the dog which he found at 371 Seventh Avenue. A Scotch terrier and a small, shaggy dog of unknown breed furnished the rest of the list of sudden deaths to dogs. The terrier had frightened children who were playing on Chrystie Street, while the unknown was so tormented by children that he was called mad.

Mad Dog Killed by a Turk.

Down on the "Streets of Cairo," at Coney Island, something happened yesterday that was not on the bills, but which proved more exciting to the jaded mass of amusement seekers at that point than anything that fortune teller, snake charmer, or eccentric dancer could supply. A lank and harmless looking dog, who a street vender said had shortly before surreptitiously overindulged his appetite on frankfurters, went foaming mad. The reason that he did not bite anybody was that he tried to bite everybody there at once, and as there were a good many thousands in his immediate vicinity, he got tangled up in the effort. His death was heroic. A huge Turk assaulted him with a sword, and nearly severed his head from his body.

USED A SKELETON KEY.

Mrs. Clark Surprised Willis and Chased Him Through the Street.

A man ran through East Twenty-ninth Street Saturday pursued by a woman. Policeman O'Neil joined the chase, and at Third Avenue caught the man, who gave his name as John Willis.

The woman said she was Mrs. Clark of 230 East Twenty-ninth Street. Willis, she said, had entered her premises on the top floor by means of a skeleton key, when she surprised him. He ran out and fled down the stairs four at a time, and she followed him out into the street crying: "Stop thief!" at the top of her voice. Willis was locked up Saturday night, and was held yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court in $1,000 for examination.

Within half an hour of Willis's arrest, Hugh Gallaghor complained to Policeman Geisler that a burglar had just entered 281 East Twenty-ninth Street. A man, who said he was John Meyer of 147 East Twenty-ninth Street, represented to the housekeeper that he was connected with the Standard Gas Company and with the Board of Health. He asked for the keys of the first floor flat, and while trying to get past the housekeeper into the house, the policeman came up and arrested him.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Wentworth held Meyer to give him time to prove his assertions of innocence.

A BOY SHOOTS FOUR MEN.

He Replies to a "Fusillade" of Potatoes with Bullets from a Pistol.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 21.—There was a battle to-day on the Manasquan River near here, in which four men were shot. One side used bullets and the other potatoes.

A party of ten from Philadelphia and Trenton going up the river on a steam launch met two boys said to live at Beverly. The party in the launch began to make fun of the flat-bottomed craft in which the boys were sailing.

One of those in the launch threw a potato at the boys, and this was a signal for the others to do the same. The boys had taken the affair in good part until the potatoes were thrown.

They then became angry, and one of them drew a revolver and began to fire. The revolver proved to be a seven-shooter. All the shots were fired. Three of them struck parts of the launch. The other four took effect in the occupants of the craft. Thomas B. Casey, Charles E. Clayton, Andrew Bymer, and William Bowers, the owner of the launch, were wounded. Casey was hurt seriously. The bullet took effect in his back. The others are in no danger, and the bullets have been extracted.

The boys who did the shooting have not yet been arrested.

CONDUCTOR THOUGHT HE WAS SHOT

Frightened by a Giant Cracker at a Hobart Celebration.

A Hobart celebration in Jersey City Saturday night produced a ludicrous incident. One of the North Hudson horse cars running from Hoboken was passing through Grove Street just as a Republican club turned into Fifth Street. The members were burning fireworks recklessly. Just as the car passed a cannon cracker was discharged. The exploded fragment struck George Sallams, the conductor, who stood on the rear platform.

"I am shot," yelled Sallams, "stop the car and call a doctor!"

Then he dashed into the car and fell to the floor, writhing in apparent agony. Joseph Whalen, a passenger, stopped the car and telephoned to the Seventh Street Police Station that a man had been shot. The reserves were ordered out and sent to the scene in a patrol wagon, accompanied by a physician who happened to be at the station at the time.

Sallams had recovered by that time and was found to be uninjured. The exploded cracker had merely burned a small hole in his coat. He was subjected to much good-natured chaff at the car stables yesterday, based on the fact that he was for seven years a soldier in the British Army.

Thief Kept $2, Gave Back 25 Cents.

Fourteen-year-old Ethel Keegan, who lives at 301 East Ninety-fifth Street, was walking through the Bowery near Broome Street, on the night of June 8, carrying in her hand an envelope in which was $2.25, her week's wages. A young man came up to her, snatched the envelope, and started to run away. When he had gone a few feet he tore open the envelope, took the two one-dollar bills, and threw back the quarter to the girl. Then he escaped. The girl told a policeman, who reported the matter to Police Headquarters, and as several similar complaints had been made, a special man was put on the case. Saturday night he arrested Albert Downing, who was identified by Miss Keegan as the thief. In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Downing pleaded guilty and asked for a speedy trial.

A TORNADO AT NUTLEY, N.J.

MADE A PATH TWENTY FEET WIDE AVOIDING ALL RESIDENCES.

Tore Great Trees Out of the Ground—An Elm, Three Feet in Diameter, Uprooted and Hurled End over End—Corner of the Railway Station Struck by the Edge of the Storm—Nobody Hurt—No Report of Damage at Neighboring Points.

NUTLEY, N. J., June 21.—This village had a small tornado all to itself this afternoon. It does not appear to have visited any other place.

It began to rain about 4 o'clock, and for almost an hour the water poured down in torrents. This storm was accompanied by violent thunder and lightning, but only a tree or two was struck. The rain abated about 5 o'clock, and the sun shone forth.

After it had been clear for a few minutes there was a rumbling sound in the air, and then a roar like that of a railway train.

The noise came from the northwest, and those looking in that direction saw what appeared to be a column of water approaching. The column appeared to be 100 or 200 feet high, and not very thick.

It approached rapidly, the noise growing louder as it came. It struck one corner of the village and cut a swath twenty feet wide. It crossed fields for the most part, and not a house happened to be fairly in its course.

Its path crossed Kingsland, Whitford, and Passaic Avenues and Highland Lane. Every tree in its path was torn out by the roots. An elm, which was caught in the path of the storm was three feet in diameter, but it was torn out of the ground, roots and all, and hurled end over end.

A tree almost as large, standing close to the residence of Arent Schuyler, was torn out by the roots, and in falling struck the bay window of the house. The house was about ten feet from one of the edges of the storm path. In front there was a piazza on the lower floor, and over the piazza, on the second story, there was a bay window. The branches of the tree struck the bay window and piazza and tore them away. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler were away, and only two children, six and three years old, and two servants, were in the house. They were not injured.

The Nutley station of the Erie Railroad was struck at one corner by the edge of the storm and the roof of the station was torn off. The storm passed out upon the river and vanished. No trace of it could be found on the other side. Those who saw the cloud from a distance say it looked like milk, and was so thick and dense it was quite opaque.

The thunderstorm which preceded the tornado washed out the roads near here badly.

Lightning and Hail at Carlstadt.

CARLSTADT, N. J., June 21.—In a heavy thunderstorm this afternoon lightning struck the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad station. The shower was accompanied by a heavy wind. Hailstones as big as marbles fell. When the lightning struck the station, the operator, Charles Gramlick, was rendered unconscious. The passengers who were waiting for trains were thrown into confusion, and several women fainted. The building caught fire, but the flames were extinguished. The operator recovered partly. The rain washed mud upon the rails at Woodridge, delaying trains. Crops were beaten down by the wind, rain, and hail.

WIND BLOWS HARD AT ST. LOUIS.

A Number of Buildings Damaged—The People Frightened.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A sharp reminder of the recent disastrous tornado visited this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The weather was oppressively hot, and the sky cloudless. From the same quarter that the great tornado came a mass of dark clouds swept across the city. The wind blew at a forty-mile speed, and rain fell in sheets. Many of the houses that were partly restored after the tornado were again damaged, but no fatalities are reported.

In Cabann Place, a fine residence section, the damage, in the aggregate, is greatest. H. J. Boekhoeft, a grocer at Third and Carr Streets, yesterday finished rebuilding the top floor of his three-story house, destroyed by the former storm. Again it was blown down.

The roof of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy passenger station, at Second and Carr Streets, also just rebuilt, was partly torn off. About twenty telegraph poles were blown down and trees and billboards were leveled. In all, about seventy houses were damaged.

The property loss is estimated at $15,000. Panic seized the people in the track of the storm, and wild rumors of death and destruction were on every tongue. Only fourteen minor casualties are reported.

WINDSTORM AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Buildings Blown Down and Trees Uprooted—Damage $25,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—A windstorm swept through this city and the surrounding country about 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain and hail.

The wind attained a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour, lasting for about ten minutes. Over 500 shade trees were uprooted in this city. The Knickerbocker Icehouse at Fox's Point was demolished. T. H. Burrill & Co.'s hardware manufactory was wrecked, causing a loss of $10,000, and several other buildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged.

All wires of every description in the city are either broken down or rendered useless, and the city is in total darkness. The total loss in the city is estimated at about $25,000. Several persons were injured slightly.

Crops Ruined by Hail.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., June 21.—A severe hail and rain storm passed over this county this afternoon. Hailstones as large as hickory nuts fell until the ground was covered. The damage to grainfields is beyond computation. Entire fields were ruined as if a roller had passed over them. Many fruit trees were completely stripped. Though the storm lasted but a half hour, it is estimated that the rainfall was fully one and one-half inches.

Money Coming to Sergt. Hogan.

Sergt. John E. Hogan of Battery C, First Artillery, at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, has just been notified that he is one of two heirs to his father's estate, valued at $500,000. Sergt. Hogan is a native of Dallas, Texas. He ran away from home when a lad, and in time joined the regular army. A lawyer came here from Dallas last week and advertised for Hogan, who happened to see the notice, and upon answering it learned of his good fortune. Hogan's father died few weeks ago. It is likely that Sergt. Hogan will retire from active military service.

Prof. Daniel Elliot's Quest.

LONDON, June 21.—Advices from Berbera, East Africa, under date of May 25, show that Prof. Daniel Elliot, who left London in March last for Somaliland, has returned to Berbera from the Eolas Mountains. He intended at once to start for the interior with a large caravan. All his party are well. He has thus far met with much success in his search for specimens of the fauna of the country for the Field Museum at Chicago.

JAMES B. EUSTIS SAVED A LIFE.

The Ambassador the Means of Preventing an Execution in Cuba.

PARIS, June 10.—In the course of a conversation with a high official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the correspondent of The United Press learned to-day of an interesting incident of the Cuban war, in which James B. Eustis, the American Ambassador to France, was instrumental in saving a French citizen from death at the hands of the Spanish military authorities in Cuba.

Mr. Eustis received from America some time ago a cablegram sent by a prominent compatriot, stating that a young Frenchman had been arrested by the Spaniards, and was about to be shot on account of his sympathies for the revolutionists. The prisoner's brother had formerly saved the life of the sender of the dispatch, who appealed to Mr. Eustis to take whatever steps he could to save the prisoner from Spanish butchery.

An appeal to Mr. Eustis's humanity and generosity always meets with an immediate response, and the Ambassador at once drove to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and acquainted the Minister with the news he had received. Neither the Foreign Minister nor M. Nisard, the permanent Chief of the Department of Political Affairs, was even aware that a French citizen was on the eve of execution in Cuba, and dispatches were forwarded to Madrid and to the French Consulate in Cuba without delay. Shortly afterward Mr. Eustis had the satisfaction of learning from the Minister that the negotiations with the Spanish Government had resulted in the young Frenchman's release.

The thanks of the French Government for Mr. Eustis's kindly initiative were joined to the information. It transpired that when the Spanish authorities arrested the young Frenchman the French Consul merely forwarded to Paris a report by mail, which would have arrived here after his compatriot had been executed. Hence the ignorance of the French Government of the imminent execution, which Mr. Eustis's intervention prevented.

The brother of the rescued man is a well-known physician in Philadelphia.

A MOST DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Drank Acid, Cut His Wrists, Then Threw Himself from a Window.

Joseph Haggerty, fifty-two years old, of 106 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday made three desperate efforts at suicide, either one of which, the physicians said, would have been successful under the circumstances. The cause of the efforts to commit suicide was peculiar.

Some time ago a corn appeared on the big toe of Haggerty's right foot. It became very painful as it enlarged, and Haggerty attempted to remove it with a razor. Blood poisoning ensued, and Haggerty's toe was amputated. The operation had been deferred too long, however, and before the toe had been cut off the blood poisoning had extended to the foot. Haggerty was informed by his physician Saturday that his foot would have to be amputated above the ankle. He said he would rather die than submit to the loss of his foot, but it was not supposed that he was in earnest. The result proved that he was.

His wife went to church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and Haggerty at once made preparations to carry out his design. He first drank a quantity of carbolic acid, then gashed both wrists with a razor, severing the main artery in each arm, and then, just before it was time for his wife to return from church, he threw himself from a second-story window of the house to the street. The fall broke his back. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The surgeons there said he had lost so much blood that there was no chance for his recovery, even if the poison or the injury to his spine should fail to kill him. He died at noon.

FIGHT FOR GOLD IN INDIANA.

Started Late, but Already Productive of Good Results.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21.—The soundmoney fight of Democrats of this State, though started late, is already productive of good results. Gov. Matthews, as was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, has been forced, because of his ambition to be President and because of fear of strong opposition in his own State, to adopt a plan that, at least, considers the wishes of the sound-money men of his party, and frequent and well-attended public meetings have shown that the Governor's free-silver ideas are not entirely popular.

The sound money Democrats were not stirred to activity until May 24, but they have become thoroughly organized, are making a vigorous fight, and are certain to receive recognition in the State Convention June 24. They do not hope to control the convention, but will secure many delegates.

Gov. Matthews's request for a conference is indicative of the strength of the gold men's position. He wants the Presidential nomination, and he sees clearly that he cannot go into the convention with men of his own State opposed to him and threatening to bolt his nomination if he is successful. For his purpose, that of securing the nomination, a gold delegate in Chicago is worth just as much, as a voting unit, as is a silver delegate. On the other hand, the gold men of the State will be of as much help to the party, obtaining their credentials through a trade with Matthews, as they would be should they win here in a straight fight.

MORE BOLD CHICAGO ROBBERS.

After Securing $100 They Fire at a Woman and the Police.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The tenth store robbery within the last three months was successfully carried out by five armed men last night.

The robbers entered the butcher's shop of Peter Ackerman, 335 West Van Buren Street, at 10 o'clock, with drawn revolvers and ordered Ackerman and his clerks to hold up their hands. While one of the robbers were looting the till, Mrs. Ackerman, wife of the proprietor, fled by a side door and started to give the alarm.

As she reached the street one of the robbers on the outside began firing at her, and the others ran out of the store. The firing attracted the police, who pursued the robbers half a dozen blocks, shooting as they ran. The robbers returned the fire, more than twenty shots being exchanged, though nobody was hit.

After a hard run, the thieves made their escape into the Northwestern freight yards. They secured about $100 in cash.

The Horsa Sold Again.

The steamship Horsa, of filibustering memory, and until recently known as the steamship River Clyde, has again changed hands. The vessel was sold on Thursday by Burdett & Dennis of Burling Slip to a Mr. Munroe, who paid $12,400 for the craft. The agents who effected the sale declined to say whether it was at the instance of the underwriters or of the Cuban Junta. The Horsa is now at the foot of Sixth Street, Hoboken, where she is being repaired. While on a recent voyage from the West Indies to Philadelphia there was a fire on board, and the ship was almost destroyed. The craft was laden with bananas then, but it was suspected that she had carried munitions of war to the Cuban insurgents on her outward passage.

Indorsed Simpson and Teller.

WICHITA, Kan., June 21.—The Populists of Sedgwick County in convention yesterday indorsed Jerry Simpson for Congress and L. D. Lewelling for Governor. They also indorsed the action of Senator Teller and his colleagues in bolting the St. Louis Convention.

LIGHTNING PARTS LOVERS

CHARLES FELENTZ STRICKEN DEAD AND LOUISE COSTELLO INJURED.

They Had Gone to Spend the Afternoon in Van Cortlandt Park, and, Caught by the Storm, Sought Refuge Under a Tree—She Fell, Partly Paralyzed, on His Lifeless Body, and Passers-By Found Her Unable to Summon Help—May Recover.

By a stroke of lightning Charles Felentz was killed yesterday afternoon, and from the effects of the same stroke Louise Costello, his sweetheart, with whom he had been walking in Van Cortlandt Park, now lies partly paralyzed in Fordham Hospital.

Felentz lived at 66 Wooster Street and the woman lives at 312 East Twentieth Street. Early in the day he had taken her on a promised outing, and they had spent the afternoon walking about the park.

The first shower came upon them about 3 o'clock and caught them far from any house. The young man climbed a low stone wall and took shelter under a great tree. He called on his companion to follow him. She stepped upon the wall and was about to jump down by his side when a bolt split the tree and struck him dead.

She fell upon his body, where she lay half conscious, but unable to help herself, and drenched by the rain till the storm passed and people began to move about again.

The young woman, unable to summon help, was found by passersby. A call was sent to Fordham Hospital, four miles away, and she was removed to that institution.

She was found to be suffering from partial paralysis of the left side and was very hysterical. She was treated by Dr. T. J. Kilmartin, the house surgeon of Fordham Hospital, and gradually grew better. The effects of the shock and hysteria from which she was also suffering became less marked. There were no traces of the lightning stroke upon her, and her dress was uninjured.

At the King's Bridge Station House, to which the body of the young man was taken, it was found that the lightning had struck him on the left side of the collarbone in front, and had followed the breastbone down, leaving a clear, livid blue mark. The clothing was not injured.

When the news of her son's death was conveyed to Mrs. Felentz, his mother, she did not seem at first to understand that her son was dead, but sat dumb and quiet for a minute or two, and then broke out in bitter cries: "Oh! Santa Maria!" rocking to and fro, while she repeated over and over the name of her son.

Half a dozen neighbors crowded into the room, and they appeared to feel that some one should be held responsible for Felentz's death. One man said that the owner of the tree under which the couple stood should pay damages to Mrs. Felentz for the death of her son.

The rooms of Miss Costello, at 312 East Twentieth Street, were locked last evening. The neighbors said she was a quiet, unassuming young woman. She had lived in the house about two years, and Felentz had been calling upon her for about a year.

Felentz was a flagger, and came to this country when a child, with his parents. His father died about six years ago, and Felentz was the only support of his mother. They lived in three poorly furnished rooms in a rear building, facing on a blind alley, between 64 and 66 Wooster Street. He dressed himself in his best clothes yesterday morning, and left the house about 8:30 o'clock, telling his mother that he was going to spend the day in the country with Miss Costello.

SIX RESCUED AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

Unknown Vessel's Mast Standing Out of the Water Off Premium Point.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 21.—A violent wind, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, came up suddenly from the southwest this afternoon. It drove every one to shelter, tore limbs from and uprooted trees, and flattened down shrubbery and flowers that were in its path.

Many of the yachts and small vessels in the harbor were more or less injured, and several that ran before the storm for the yacht club grounds had difficulty in making an anchorage in safety.

William Kelly had five friends out sailing with him in a catboat when the squall came up. When opposite the New-Rochelle Yacht Clubhouse, the catboat was overturned, and all were thrown into the water. Boats were at once manned and put off to the rescue, which was accomplished successfully, but with much danger and difficulty.

Many of the yachts in the club sailed to Cold Spring Harbor this morning, and some were on their way back when overtaken by the storm. The Twilight reported that off Premium Point she passed the mast of a vessel standing well out of the water. What vessel it is or when it went down has not been learned. If any persons came ashore from it they did not land here, and no wreckage, so far as known, has come ashore.

Commodore Henry Andruss's yacht Fasqua had its jib blown out and some of its sails carried away. At the boathouse many members are anxiously waiting for some of the small yachts that have not yet returned from Cold Spring Harbor, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Catboat Overturned in the Hudson.

SING SING, N. Y., June 21.—During a sudden squall this afternoon, a catboat, in which were two men, upset in the river off Rockland, and opposite this place, but on the opposite side of the river. The steamer Tolchester was passing at the time. She stopped, and, it is supposed, rescued the men. She had proceeded on her trip before boats from here reached the scene. The boat was flat-bottomed, and carried a jib and mainsail. It was towed to Rockland, where it was given into the custody of Coroner Ackerman. In the boat were two men's coats. In one of them was a letter addressed to Mr. Pitts, Yonkers. Coroner Ackerman will hold the boat until it is claimed or a body is found. It is not thought any one was drowned.

Rain, Wind, and Lightning.

NYACK, N. Y., June 21.—There was a severe thunderstorm here this afternoon, accompanied by a wind like a tornado, which blew down numbers of large trees in different parts of the county. Several barnes were struck by lightning and much damage was done. A large house on Depew Avenue, in this place, was struck by lightning. The house of John Murray, on Elysian Avenue, also was struck. Mr. Murray was in the attic at the time, and had his ear burned by the electric current.

Lightning Strikes Two Houses.

Lightning struck a corner of the house of Alexander Thompson of Westchester yesterday, tearing away a portion of he roof, and doing damage estimated at $200. No one was injured. Lightning struck the chimney of the E. S. James Wallpaper Company's building, at Thirty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, last night, partly demolishing it. The flash was accompanied by a very loud thunderclap, which brought occupants of near-by houses to their windows.

Rain on Lime Starts a Fire.

Several barrels of unslaked lime in West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, to be used in the construction of a building, got wet during the rainstorm yesterday afternoon. The lime becoming slaked, the barrels took fire. An alarm was rung in, and the incipient fire was quickly put out.

TWO EXTREMES OF DROWNING.

One in Four Inches, the Other in 500 Feet of Water.

ORANGE, N. J., June 21.—William Vallen, better known in this city as "Vinegar," was drowned in four inches of water in Canoe Brook, in West Orange. He was found close to the Lakeside Avenue Bridge.

As there were but four inches of water in the brook at that point to-day, it was at first suspected there had been foul play. An investigation by the West Orange police showed that Vallen had left a saloon about midnight in an intoxicated condition. Another man was with him.

When they reached the bridge Vallen sat down on the coping and refused to go any further. His companion left him there. It is supposed he fell into the brook, and, being too drunk to move, drowned. When found he was lying face downward.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—George Haggerty, fourteen years old, son of M. Haggerty, who has been hallkeeper at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, for thirty years, was drowned to-day in the old iron mine at the rear of the prison. Young Haggerty, in company with several other lads, was wading in the water at the edge of the mine, and stepped off a ledge and disappeared from sight in 500 feet of water. The body was recovered.

DROWNED AT WATERING PLACES.

Louis Kretz at Bergen Beach, Frank Shield at Canarsie.

The first drowning accident of the season at a watering resort in Brooklyn happened at Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon. Louis Kretz, twenty-eight years old, of 118 East Third Street, this city, went in bathing, was taken with cramps, and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered and taken to his home.

Frank Shield, twenty-four years old, who lived with his brother, Patrick Shield, at 361 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, left him Saturday night to take a ride on the cars to Canarsie. He failed to return to his home, and his brother went to Canarsie yesterday to look for him. His body was found in the water. It is thought that he fell overboard accidentally.

EXCESS BAGGAGE CAUSED TROUBLE

Mr. Danzler Wanted Others to Check His Trunks and Was Arrested.

Just before the sailing of the Puritan of the Fall River Line Saturday evening a man was noticed acting in a peculiar way. A policeman followed him, and discovered that he was approaching the men passengers and asking them if they had any baggage. If they replied in the negative, the man would endeavor to induce them to check a trunk through to Boston for him.

The man was arrested. At the station house he gave his name as A. Danzler, a traveling salesman of Portland, Me. Mr. Danzler said that he had eight large trunks, and that he was only allowed 150 pounds of baggage on one ticket. A friend with him, he said, had checked one of the trunks, still leaving him six, upon which there would be a charge of $5.15. In order to avoid the payment of this, he was trying, so he admitted, to get passengers without baggage to check them through.

Mr. Danzler was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, but as there was no section of the Penal Code or corporation ordinances to punish a man for endeavoring to get others to check his baggage, the Magistrate discharged him.

COL. NUNEZ IS A PRISONER.

Accused of Aiding Cubans to Fit Out the Bermuda.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 21.—Col. Nunez, the Cuban patriot, arrived here late Saturday night, and was arrested by United States Marshal McKay, on a warrant sworn out by Spanish Vice Consul Mariategui, charging him with aiding in fitting out the expedition which sailed from this port April 27 on the steamer Bermuda.

Col. Nunez came here to surrender himself. He will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Locke Monday morning, and will at once leave for New-York to surrender to the Federal authorities there to answer to a charge of aiding in fitting out the Laurada expedition. Col. Nunez is the guest of J. A. Dehuau, the Cuban leader of this city.

COMET MAKING ITS RETURN TRIP.

The One Discovered by Brooks Seen Saturday by Javelle.

BOSTON, June 21.—A cable message received by Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie from the European centre of astronomy, at Kiel, announces that Javelle, one of the astronomers at the observatory at Nice, observed Brooks's periodical comet Saturday evening on its return journey.

The comet is one discovered by W. R. Brooks of Geneva, N. Y., in 1889. Its orbit, as computed from observations obtained in 1889, predicted its return this year. It has been found very close to its computed place. The Nice position of the object is as follows: June 20, .5751, Greenwich mean time, right ascension 22 hours 25 minutes 38 seconds; declination, south 18 degrees 35 minutes 59 seconds.

FRICTION ON THE "FRENCH SHORE."

British Warship Ordered to White Bay—Fishermen at Odds.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 21.—The British warship Mohawk left here suddenly before daylight this morning upon receipt of urgent telegraphic orders from Commodore Bourke, commanding the flagship Cordelia, directing her to proceed to White Bay, where trouble has arisen between British and French fishermen along the celebrated French Shore.

The French flagship La Clocheterie and the British flagship Cordelia met at Bonne Bay last week and passed without saluting. Serious friction is feared in the coming months, because several thousand Newfoundland and French fishermen are mixing together on the coast.

The President on a Fishing Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Cleveland to-night, accompanied by Secretary Carlisle and Dr. O'Reilly, left Washington for a brief fishing cruise along the South Atlantic coast. The party probably will spend two or three days on this excursion, and soon after their return Mr. Cleveland will be in readiness for his Summer vacation at Gray Gables.

Sir Augustus Harris Ill.

LONDON, June 21.—Sir Augustus Harris, the well-known theatrical and operatic manager, is critically ill at Folkestone.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The cornerstone of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, at Orange, N. J., was laid yesterday by Mgr. De Concilio of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City. The church is being built by the Italian Catholics of Orange and vicinity.

—The entire detective force of Newark, N. J., is hunting for a pickpocket who Saturday night stole a gold watch and chain from Newark's Police Commissioner, James R. Smith. The theft took place on a street car.

—John Martsolf, a leading citizen of Webb City Mo., committed suicide yesterday, blowing his head off his shoulders with a stick of giant powder.

—Leon Orr, colored, was lynched Saturday night at Hartsell, Ala., for maltreatment of a nine-year-old girl. He had confessed his crime.

—Fire in New-Orleans yesterday destroyed the building occupied by Arthur S. Rose & Co., commission merchants. Loss, $50,000.

—In a fit of jealousy, O. E. Hart of Wichita, Kan., shot and killed his wife yesterday and then killed himself.

MR. WHITNEY'S STATEMENT

THE DUTY OF ALL TRUE DEMOCRATS TO AID THEIR PARTY.

Crisis Which Confronts Cannot Be Ignored—Danger That Lies in the Free-Silver Movement—Foolhardy for the United States Alone to Try to Maintain the Parity of Gold and Silver—Worst Panic Ever Seen in This Country Might Result.

William C. Whitney, who abandoned his intended trip to Europe in order to attend the Democratic Convention at Chicago and fight for sound money, has made the following statement, embodying his views on the situation:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I find it necessary to make a public statement embodying my views of the situation, to correct misconceptions and save the time now occupied in answering questions.

Far too great importance has been attached to my decision to go to the Chicago Convention.

I have been practically out of politics for four years, and there are now many Eastern Democrats who can do much more than I can for the party. I shall not assume any position of leadership. My decision to stay was simply based on the duty of every person who believes in the party for its principles, to stand by and lend his aid and take his chances when a great crisis is upon it. There can be no question but that a great crisis is upon the Democratic Party. Fundamental differences of principle exist inside the party, marked almost by sectional lines.

The great question to my mind is whether the party meets in convention now, as in 1860, with issues and differences that are for the moment irreconcilable. For the last fifteen years leaders of public opinion in the South and West have been advocating as the great remedy for existing ills, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, with or without the co-operation of other nations.

It has come to be believed in there, quite generally and conscientiously. A large majority of the delegates to the coming Democratic Convention have been elected by the people for the purpose of incorporating that doctrine into the platform of the Democratic Party.

Our people, on the other hand, entirely disagree with these views, and believe almost universally that it will bring general ruin to the business and prosperity of the country. It is deemed a new doctrine when proposed to be incorporated into the platform of the National Democracy. It is true that in no previous platform of the party can it specifically be found. Consequently no party obligations heretofore assumed oblige them to subscribe to it. Under these circumstances, if the results of the Democratic Convention should be to establish as the issue of this campaign the free coinage of silver at a

that the specific objection of Germany encountered by the conference of 1867 has been since considered and withdrawn.

At the present moment Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium, and the United States wish to co-operate for the establishment and maintenance of the joint standard by international agreement, and (a most important circumstance) Great Britain has recently, within three months, in fact, made a most important concession. She has said: "We will do for you as much as you can do for yourselves. We will make this great contribution to a bimetallic system. We will go back upon the deliberately arranged methods of providing a currency for India. We will reopen the Indian mints. We will engage that they shall be kept open, and we shall therefore provide for a free coinage of silver within the limits of the British Empire for a population greater in number than the populations of Germany, France, and America put together."

Into this long, and now just about to be successful, struggle for the establishment of the joint standard it is proposed that we should intervene by assuming to establish it alone. Against this proposed action on our part these earnest believers in and workers for the cause strenuously protest. They say to us you cannot succeed and your failure will discredit the cause.

The recent article of Dr. Ahrendt in The North American Review shows very clearly the view taken by our friends abroad upon this subject. He has done much, and probably more than any living man to advocate and bring to its dominating position in Germany this cause. One of the original organizers of the Bimetallic League in Germany, he is entitled to be called one of the leaders of public opinion in Europe upon this subject. It was upon his motion in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies that the position of Germany was modified within the last year. He expresses the opinion that free coinage undertaken by the United States alone would simply end in silver monometallism and discredit and put back the cause of the double standard the world over.

It is a question not what we wish, but what we are able to do. A strong man may undertake a task too great for his strength and break down.

It cannot be denied that the feeling among our people is that this free coinage by the United States alone will not give us the gold and silver money at a parity with each other, (which is the assumption upon which it is undertaken,) but will bring us to silver monometallism and a change in our standard of values.

And that change, it is believed, means immediate ruin to our industries and no permanent good to any one.

This feeling is general and intense.

Whether these differences can be reconciled it is impossible to anticipate. The Democratic Party stands for principles desirable to be maintained for the good of the country. Most any sacrifice might be asked of Democrats for the sake of the party and they would cheerfully make it.

But if the delegates from this locality should go to that convention and represent that the rank and file of the party would follow the lead of our Southern brethren and vote for the free coinage of silver by the United States alone, they would be misrepresenting the state of public opinion here. Whether it is so or not, it is considered a proposition to debase the existing standard of values. And the same feeling of indisposition to compromise with that matter votes or any thing else is as active and dominant here in our party as it was found in the Republican Party when it bore down and overpowered the McKinley machine.

Personally it is my opinion, if the Democratic Party goes on to that platform at this time it will meet the most disastrous defeat that any party has ever had in this country. I understand it is honestly believed in, and people think it will bring relief from their present troubles; but between now and election day it will be pretty thoroughly sifted and the people of this country will not face the disturbance of values; the loss of confidence, the general distress and ruin which would come to their business interests in such a change in their standard of value as would arise from such action. And it will, in my opinion, overwhelm the persons who undertake it.

It ought not to be necessary for me to say anything of a personal nature. I find myself, however, spoken of here and there as a possible candidate; not very seriously or prominently, but sufficiently to attract attention if I should fail to notice it. It sometimes affects one's influence in cases like the present. I have no personal motive in entering this fight. I have said that I would not be a candidate. I will add, copying the emphatic language once used by the late Gen. Sherman, (I think I remember it correctly,) "I will not run if nominated, nor serve if elected."

I am not foolish enough to suppose that any Eastern man could be nominated by this convention, much less that I could. I sympathize thoroughly with the feeling in the South that has caused this uprising and will find its expression at Chicago, but as to the principles which the uprising has brought forth and the issues being framed I entirely disagree.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1896.

MR. WHITNEY STAYS IN TOWN.

Trying to Persuade Mr. Doran Not to Go Abroad.

It had been Mr. Whitney's intention to spend Sunday at his place on Long Island, but instead he remained at his home, at 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, throughout the day. It was believed that he still hoped to prevail upon Michael Doran of St. Paul, member of the Democratic National Committee from Minnesota, to forego his European trip. Mr. Doran, who is at the Windsor, was out all day yesterday, and the opinion was expressed at the hotel that he visited Mr. Whitney. This could not be verified. Mr. Doran swung the Minnesota Convention to the gold column.

The feeling that the movement to stay the silver tide will succeed is not confined to Democrats. Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, just returned from St. Louis, expressed the opinion that a sound-money man would be nominated at Chicago. Mr. Whitney himself, he believed, would be the man.

John C. Sheehan was out of town yesterday, and the arrangements for the trip of the New-York delegates to Saratoga were at a standstill. The slate for delegates at large which the State Convention will send to Chicago was made out variously yesterday by the knowing ones, but this much is commonly agreed on—named William C. Whitney, David B. Hill, Roswell P. Flower, and Frederic R. Coudert. The names of Hill and Flower were on all slates. The names of William R. Grace and Senator Edward Murphy were substituted for each of those of others on other slates, on the supposition that Mr. Whitney would insist on going to Chicago as a private citizen and that Mr. Coudert's nomination was still uncertain.

Mr. Coudert and Mr. Grace both spent the day at their country homes.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont arrived at the Hoffman House about 9 o'clock last evening. He had come from McGrawville, N. Y., where he attended the funeral of his father-in-law. He will go to Washington to-day.

GOOD WORK IN WASHINGTON.

Efforts to be Made to Lead Silver Delegates to Change Their Views.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Democrats here are co-operating with William C. Whitney in his effort to stem what is termed the silver tide, and to change the apparent silver complexion of the Chicago convention into one for gold.

The first practical move in that direction made here has been to secure a list of all the delegates-elect to the Chicago Convention. More than two-thirds of these have been chosen. All the delegates chosen who either are instructed for silver, or are believed to incline to silver, will at once receive personal letters. These delegates for weeks past have been receiving "sound-money" literature from the New-York and Boston Reform Clubs, but they will now, it is asserted, be solicited by letter.

Efforts also will be made to ascertain their standing in their communities, and what influence, if any of a local or National nature, can be brought to bear on them to change their views on the money question. To this end prominent bankers and merchants in the communities in which the delegates reside will be asked for information, and when in hand this information with any political pressure that can be brought from their fellow-Democrats locally or Nationally will be utilized in the effort to pursuade them to act wisely at Chicago.

A Child a Bride.

From The Baltimore Sun.

James Faulkner, a widower, aged forty, was married in Bristol, Va., Thursday, to Lucy Medley, aged eleven, the bride's mother having consented to the match. The little girl ran away during the forenoon, but was found and brought back before the time set for the marriage.

MR. PLATT VERY TIRED

SLEPT FOURTEEN HOURS AND DENIED HIMSELF TO CALLERS.

Made an Exception in the Case of Mr. Lauterbach and Thurlow Weed Barnes—Mr. Hackett Tells How the Gold Plank Was Carried Through—Delegates Criticise the Procedure of the National Committee.

Mr. Platt was so tired after his return from the St. Louis Convention that he slept fourteen hours after he had reached his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday night. When he awoke yesterday afternoon he sent word to the clerk's desk that he wished no cards to be sent to him, as he was still too tired to see any one. The only exceptions to this rigid rule, besides his son Frank, were Edward Lauterbach and Thurlow Weed Barnes.

Charles W. Hackett, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who had also been at St. Louis, was moving about the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday as if he had only gone to Utica and back.

Mr. Hackett was loud in his praises of the work done by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Mr. Platt in getting the gold plank carried through the convention.

"There never was a moment," said Mr. Hackett, "when, if either of these two men had weakened, a straddle plank would not have been pushed forward and carried."

Mr. Hackett denounced as absurd the claim of a certain clique that the gold plank had not originated with the New-York men.

From other delegates who were at the St. Louis Convention, it was learned that the votes to carry the gold plank were massed by Mr. Platt and Senator Lodge; the work of carrying the plank through the Committee on Platform was done chiefly by Gov. Merriam of Minnesota and Senator Foraker of Ohio, and the final draft of the plank itself was made by Mr. Lauterbach, the New-York member of the Committee on Platform.

It was Mr. Lauterbach who inserted the phrase, "and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States," thus putting the party on record in regard to the payment of all bonds and their interest, now payable in "coin," as payable specifically in gold.

There was a good deal of open criticism among the returned delegates of the dangerous precedent created by the seating of contested delegations in favor of McKinley through the vote of the National Committee. It was pointed out yesterday that before the convention, the duty of the National Committee was confined to making up the regular roll, and of turning over to the Committee on Credentials all contested cases, so that the relative merits of the contestants might be examined.

The case of the Addicks delegations from Delaware struck the New-York machine men as the most outrageous because Mr. Addicks and his followers had the delegation that was regular beyond dispute. In spite of that, the Addicks men were thrown out and the Higgins men, who had no prima facie right whatever to the place on the temporary roll, were seated in their places.

Only the contested seats of Texas, Delaware, and New-York City were seriously examined by the Committee on Credentials, while in the rest of the contested cases the McKinley men were seated by a single vote. The permanent organization of the convention itself was effected before the Committee on Credentials had reported. Then the delegates whose seats were contested were allowed to vote on their own cases, which struck even some of Mr. Lauterbach's adversaries in the Republican County Committee meetings of this city as exceedingly sharp practice. When one member of the convention rose to move that delegates holding contested seats should not be allowed to vote when their own cases were involved, one New-York delegate said yesterday that he saw Chairman Thurston look at Hanna and saw Hanna shake his head, and that thereupon Thurston ruled the motion out of order.

The delegates seen here yesterday did not seem at all enthusiastic over the ticket, though they all wore large McKinley badges. It was said that the campaign was to be made on protection in the West and on sound money in the East.

The first ratification mass meeting for McKinley will be held to-morrow evening in Carnegie Music Hall. The principal speakers will be Congressman Frank S. Black of Troy and Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica. Ten-minute speeches will be made by Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, and others. As Mr. Platt's public speeches are rare, it is expected that the desire to hear him will bring together a large audience.

Charles W. Hackett is going immediately to the Thousand Islands, where he will issue a circular summoning a meeting of the Republican State Committee for July 6. The work of the committee will be to perfect plans for the campaign and possibly to issue a call for the Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State offices.

Isaac Trumbo of Utah and John Spreckels, who defeated M. H. De Young as National Committeeman for California, were in town yesterday, but had nothing to say.

BROOKLYN FACTIONS STILL APART.

Both Will Make Efforts to Control Delegation to State Convention.

The ten delegates from Kings County to the St. Louis Convention returned home Saturday night tired and hot. The factions went and returned by different routes, and they are just as far apart politically now as they were before they went to the convention.

Instead of the factional feeling having been settled, it is even worse than it was when they started for St. Louis. The Platt men are happier now than they were a week ago, and they claim that their leader, ex-Senator Platt, has a higher prestige now than ever before, and that he will control the affairs in this State the coming Fall.

The McKinley men are at war among themselves. Thomas Fitchie, the original McKinley man in Brooklyn, hopes to be in a position to control the affairs of the McKinley people in that city, but Commissioner Willis hints that Fitchie is too small a man for this work, and that he personally will be called upon to manage things in the interests of the McKinley people.

But Mr. Fitchie called upon Major McKinley and made known his position while shaking hands with the Presidential nominee, and it is said even now that if McKinley is elected Mr. Fitchie will succeed Mr. Sullivan as Postmaster of Brooklyn.

Commissioner Willis claims he is and always has been for McKinley, and yet when he was elected a delegate to the National Convention he caused his men to vote down the resolutions presented by Mr. Fitchie calling upon the delegates to vote from the first for McKinley.

When Commissioner Willis returned from St. Louis he spoke about the doings of the Kings County delegation while there and said:

"An erroneous idea may have arisen from the attitude of the delegation relative to Warner Miller in the conference last Monday. Our support of Mr. Miller there did not pledge us to his standard in any way. While we may in the future be associated with Mr. Miller in campaign work, we are in no sense to be considered among his followers or subject to his direction. His action in conference suited us. We may radically disagree on some other proposition to-morrow.

"Kings County is now in a position to take a leading part in State politics without favoring the fortunes of some one or another of those men who are partly in and partly out of the present Platt machine, as the notion happens to strike them.

"In the event of a general movement to gain control of the State organization we would not be likely to favor Mr. Miller more than any other of several prominent leaders whom I could name."

The statement was made that Kings County would give at least seven of her votes for McKinley, but the fact is that only four of the delegates were recorded for the successful candidate—Willis, Atterbury, Roberts, and Kaltenbach. Those who voted for Morton were Palmer, Saffen, Clark, Woodruff, Harman, and Milliken.

GREATER NEW-YORK AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

The New-York Times

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READ

The New-York Times

The latter was the alternate for Mayor Wurster.

The local politicians will now begin the fight to control delegates to the State Convention, where nominations will be made for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. At the present time the County Committee is controlled by the Worth-Buttling faction, which represents ex-Senator Platt. Mr. Willis will try to wrest the control from the Platt men, but the Worth people now intend to fight harder than they ever did before in order to control the delegation to the State Convention.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There are a great many Germans among the elevated railroad guards in Brooklyn who announce stations with a very marked German accent. Despite this, one can generally determine the name announced which is not always true of the announcements made by guards on the Manhatta elevated road in New-York. Germans ar numerous, too, on the surface cars i Brooklyn. One conductor of this nationali on the Myrtle Avenue trolley regularl calls out Classon Avenue as "Clausen" Avenue.

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"Pipes should be tabooed in open cars," said a man who sat in a rear seat of a Third Avenue surface car. He sat just behind an individual who was smoking a pipe, from which sparks were constantly blowing into the complaining passenger's face and on to his clothes. It was only by the exercise of considerable dexterity that he saved his raiment from getting into the perforated condition of the Laird in "Trilby." He added: "I don't want to rob the pipe smokers of their comfort, but these cars and trolley cars go so much faster than the old horse cars that one cannot enjoy a pipe that is not provided with a cover. The wind blows the tobacco out. I think it ought to revive the old covered pipes, which were once so common."

***

"The place where the mermaids dwell—if there are any mermaids—is full of wonders," said Eugene G. Blackford, former Fish Commissioner of New-York State. "One of the denizens of the deep which seldom is seen by man is the Black Swallower, a fish that can swallow a creature five times its own size. It unships its jaws and stretches itself around its victim like a huge elastic sack. One was brought to me in Fulton Market some years ago that had seized a fish five times as big as itself. The latter belonged to the surface region, and came up with the Black Swallower alluding to it, and both were caught. A snake can swallow an animal much larger in girth than itself, but its powers in that direction don't compare with those of the Black Swallower."

***

Conductors seldom stop street cars in the down-town region, either to take men on or let them off. They slack up a little if the man insists on it. At the same time there are signs in all the cars requesting the passenger, with delicate irony, to wait till the car stops. If he has an accident by reason of not waiting till the car stops the company defends itself on the ground that he was guilty of contributory negligence.

ST. PETERSBURG STRIKE SPREADS.

Police Forbid Several Willing Employers to Yield.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The strike among the factory operatives continues to spread. The strikers now number 40,000, consisting mostly of employes in the cotton mills. Many of them are women.

Thus far the strikers have acted in a peaceable manner. They demand increased pay and shorter hours. The police declare that Nihilists instigated the trouble.

Several employers are willing to concede the demands of the strikers, but the police forbid them to do so. It is reported that the operatives intend to personally petition the Czar to intervene in their behalf. The police have taken strict precautions to prevent them from doing this.

A Pennsylvania Silverite.

From The Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot.

Ex-Attorney General Palmer is a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Luzerne district. In a lengthy letter addressed to the voters he asks:

Shall the control of this land of hope and promise be handed over to the crazy socialists, Populists, and silverites who, banded together in united effort, have swept one great party away from its conservative leaders and pledged it to the destructive doctrine of an unlimited issue of fifty-cent dollars?

The inquiry of Gen. Palmer is especially pertinent in view of the candidacy of Samuel A. Davenport of Erie for the position of Congressman at Large. Mr. Davenport is a free-silver man, "a silverite," as Mr. Palmer says, "pledged to the destructive doctrine of an unlimited issue of fifty-cent dollars." Mr. Palmer's inquiry reminds us, therefore, that a vote for Davenport—and remember he is on the State ticket—is a vote to hand over the control of this land of hope and promise "to the crazy socialists" of silver.

If you are Tired

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. F. Hinckley, Waterbury, Conn., says: "It has served me a good purpose when given for mental and physical exhaustion; also as a drink in fevers."

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Room 40 Post Office Building, 11 A. M.
6—United States vs. Veyrac. 14—United States vs. Aich.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Room 122 Post Office Building, 11 A. M.
23—Adams vs. Lombard; Lewis vs. same. 115—MacGowan vs. Talcott. 109—Salisbury vs. Bennett.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J. Motions.
Divorces.—Nos. 3220, 2262, 3245, 3070, 3057, 2021, 2576, 2895, 3267. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Pryor, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 16, 1771, 1065, 2849, 3075, 2103, 2325, 2625, 2507, 2607, 3190, 1758, 1958, 2921, 2972, 2579, 2399, 3023, 1786, 3141, 3155, 2476, 1966, 2523, 2528, 2631, 2722, 1849. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J. Elevated railroad cases. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.
Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8614, 8603, 7947, 8760, 9626, 7097, 6486, 8750, 8182, 8087, 8752, 8745, 7237, 8239, 8702, 8639, 8819, 8706, 8606, 4924, 8697, 8411, 8839, 8631, 6359, 6324. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 8478 1177, 2448, 2577, 8473, 8476. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Glegerich, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 2494, 1648, 2620, 2194, 2307. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McLaughlin, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ. Motions.
Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive.
Appeals from orders of City Court.—Nos 1 to 5, inclusive.
Appeals from judgments of City Court.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive.
Appeals from judgments of District Courts.—Nos. to 55, inclusive.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S
No day calendar.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—August Gindler, Charles Mackin, James McIntyre, Daniel Kelly, Bessie Ryan, Charles Goodyear, Frank H. Sager.
At 2 P. M.—Jane Potter.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.
At 10:30 A. M.: No. 1153—Will of Annie Crowe. No. 1180—Will of David Aaron.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.
Nos. 4722, 269, 1389, 1469, 4917, 173, 4730¼, 4630, 441, 4044¼, 1479, 4137, 1442, 3452¼, 1529, 1248, 4654, 1383, 1394, 1655, 742, 1376, 1062, 1622, 4951, 1390, 141. Case unfinished.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.
Nos. 1736, 1737, 1535¼, 1616, 1638, 1646, 1665, 1693, 1723, 1733, 1645, 1651, 1653, 1661, 1663, 1712, 1727, 1627, 1170, 4459, 1664, 885¼, 1644, 1718, 1585, 1628, 389, 1731, 1163, 1581. Clear.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.
Nos. 4586¼, 1561, 1709, 1498, 1680, 1314, 1670, 1515, 1672, 1707, 1787, 1562, 1488, 1349, 1806, 1035, 1560, 1674, 1699, 1748, 1302, 1841, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1314, 1816, 1818, 1819. Clear.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 4557, 4317, 3551, 4138, 3151, 4535, 4852, 3382, 4782, 4053, 4818, 2508, 4768, 4673, 4701, 4702, 3398, 4340, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4874.
Equity Case.—No. 155. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J. Atherton vs. Empire Coal Company—Joseph F. Miller. Ellis vs. Thompson—Henry E. Howland. Dayton vs. H. B. Claflin Company—Daniel G. Rollins. Winans vs. H. B. Claflin Company—Daniel G. Rollins.
SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Union Trust Company vs. Bloomfield—Francis P. Lowrey.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—George B. Southerd vs. Clark W. Parker—Wilmot T. Cox.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P.J.—Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, J.J. Enumerated.—Nos. 291, 296, 146, 336, 299¼, 300, 301, 302, 302½, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 567, 595.
General Calendar.—Nos. 353, 602, 646, 649, 637, 573, 368, 641, 562, 629, 505, 486, 613, 643, 559, 621, 339, 258, 465, 618, 630, 408, 392, 397, 615, 263, 650, 658.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Van Wyck, J.; Part III., Osborne, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.
Nos. 5006, 2553, 2418, 2437, 2038, 2578, 2469, 2596, 2597, 5037, 2514, 2509, 2533, 2541, 2059, 2500, 2314, 1341, 1210, 2193, 825, 2493, 2297, 2908, 2068, 2468, 2473, 4904, 2425, 2101, 2283, 469, 2065, 4874, 1220, 2124. Highest number reached on regular call is No. 2600.
COUNTY COURT—Part I., Hurd, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.—Criminal Calendar.
SURROGATE COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of William Pittman, Charles Wilkinson, August Schmidt, Henry Nihlein, Hugh McKibbin, Henry J. Staigle, Harriet Covert, J. Howard Foote.
The accounting in the estate of Rufus C. Palmer.
Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.
No. 48—The will of Rosie Robinson.
No. 49—The will of Joanna M. Gergen.

IT DEPENDS ON M'KINLEY

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL PLANK NOT ABSOLUTELY SOUND.

Perry Belmont Calls Attention to Its Failure to Declare Against the Coinage of More Fifty-Cent Dollars, and Its Silence Concerning the Greenbacks, Which Are a Constant Menace to the National Credit—Dangerous Omissions.

PARIS, June 21.—In the course of an interview to-day with a representative of The United Press Perry Belmont made the following remarks regarding the gold plank adopted by the St. Louis Republican Convention:

"If the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis shall be interpreted by Mr. McKinley and the Republican Party as a mandate to obey the coinage law of 1878 and coin no more silver dollars until international free bimetallic coinage on a fixed ratio may have come, and if it is intended to resolutely enforce the mandate by diplomacy and legislation and accomplish international bimetallism, the work done at St. Louis will be beneficial; but the contrary will happen if the platform shall be interpreted as permitting or encouraging the renewal of Treasury silver-purchasing and the coinage on Government account of more fifty-cent silver dollars on the theory of the repudiated Sherman law of 1890.

"It is true that Congress, led by Senator Sherman, in 1875 did make, as the platform declares, a law providing for the resumption of specie payment, and since then every dollar has been as good as gold; but it is also true that the underlying theory of that law was payment in gold dollars and the extinction in 1879 of all the greenback debt.

"Mr. Sherman, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, promoted the enactment of a greenback issue law which not only stopped the extermination of greenbacks at $346,000,000, the present quantity outstanding, but compelled their perpetual reissue. It is their redemption, therefore, that is a potent cause of our present monetary disorders.

"Worse, even, than the greenback reissue law of 1878 was the Sherman law of 1890, which was repealed three years after, and which not only collected in the Treasury a useless mass of silver bullion, but emitted $150,000,000 in Treasury notes, also perpetually redeemable in gold.

"Recently, owing to the disastrous currency panic caused by that Sherman law, the income of the Government has been much less than its expenditure, and comparatively little of that insufficient income has been received in gold. Consequently gold for redemption purposes has been purchased with new bonds, and the gold paid from the Treasury in redeeming greenbacks has speedily gone to Europe.

"From 1879, when specie resumption began, and down to the enactment of the Sherman makeshift in 1890 only, as I remember figures, some $39,000,000 in greenbacks in eleven and a half years had been presented to the Treasury for redemption in gold, and since the Sherman law was enacted over $280,000,000 in greenbacks and $76,000,000 in Sherman Treasury notes have been presented and redeemed in gold.

"Over $326,000,000 of our gold has been exported to Europe. Even a country so rich in natural resources as ours, removed from European war disturbances, and so powerful in industry—in spite of the vigor of its 70,000,000 people—cannot safely endure such a continual drain, but the Republican Convention adjourned without even suggesting an adequate remedy.

"To proclaim the maintenance of the gold standard and to demand a McKinley tariff is no remedy, especially when no methods are specified whereby the needed gold can be secured in some other way than by renewed bond selling. The plea for the Sherman law of 1890 was also the maintenance of the gold standard. Nevertheless, and despite Republican evasion, you may depend upon it that, cost what it may, the people of our country will insist that all antecedent indebtedness, National, State, and municipal, shall be paid, if demanded, in the gold dollars specified or implied in the contracts. No railway or other corporation will by any law be released from such obligation."

MR. BELMONT COMING HOME.

He Proposes to Take Part in the Fight for Sound Money.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 21.—J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has received a cablegram from Perry Belmont, dated at Paris, in which Mr. Belmont says he is coming home to fight for sound money.

SILVER'S HOLD IN THE SENATE.

Likely to be in Position to Force Concessions from McKinley.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The bolt of the silver Republicans at St. Louis may make sad havoc with the Republican majority in the Senate, even in case of the election of McKinley. The question already is being discussed here whether the Republicans will be recognized as the masters of the Senate in the next Congress or be compelled to look on and see the committees reorganized by the free-silver majority. The Republicans have been counting until recently upon gaining Democratic seats in the Senate in all States which have been voting Republican in the last two years. They already have gained a Senator in Maryland and one in Ohio, and they expected to add gains in New-York, South Dakota, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and probably in Kentucky and Missouri.

They now generally believe their chances in Kentucky and Missouri have "gone glimmering" and that their position may not be entirely secure if they should succeed in the other States. Should the Republicans gain a Senator in each of the eight States mentioned, their nominal strength would be fifty-two Senators, and there would be left but thirty-eight for all other parties. The desertion of seven silver Republicans, however, would reduce the Republican strength to forty-five, and permit the passage of a tariff bill only by the casting vote of the Vice President.

But the Republicans are not sure of the seats they have been counting on in New-York, South Dakota, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The silver men profess to be confident that they will control the Legislatures of South Dakota, Kansas, and Indiana, and perhaps elect an independent silver Senator in Oregon, whatever may happen in the other States. The capture of South Dakota and Indiana alone would reduce the Republican strength, outside the silver bolters, to forty-three, and make impossible Republican tariff legislation without concessions to silver.

It is this aspect of the situation which is influencing Eastern Democrats like George Fred Williams of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston to call attention to the silence of the St. Louis platform on the subject of further purchases of silver bullion. They have insisted all along that the essential danger from McKinley was not the enactment of a bill for independent free coinage at sixteen to one, but the passage of another law which would drag the country gradually to a silver basis, as the Sherman law was doing. They do not believe the great protected interests would permit a tariff bill to fail, with all that it would mean to their pockets, when its passage could be purchased, like the McKinley law, by making terms with a few silver men.

They do not believe McKinley would have one tithe of the moral courage, or would even have the inclination, to return such a bill to the House with his veto, mortgaged as he is by circumstances and conviction to the protected interests.

WILL BE CONTROLLED BY SILVER.

Ohio Democratic Convention to be a Sixteen-to-One Affair.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—The free-silver Democrats are now so confident of controlling the State Convention here this week that they are disputing over the honors. There are seven candidates for delegates at large. They are John R. McLean, John W. Bookwalter, Allen W. Thurman, Gen. E. B. Finley, E. J. Blondin, L. E. Wolden, and A. J. Warner. McLean and Bookwalter are practically agreed upon.

The other five will contest for the two remaining places. Allen W. Thurman probably will be made Chairman of the convention, to take the place declined by John A. McMahon. No candidates are yet announced for the State offices to be filled this year. All interest centres in the action of the convention on the financial question. The gold-standard Democrats concede that a large majority of the delegates to the State Convention are in favor of free silver.

The minority will contain some strong men, however, among them ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, Frank Hurd and John A. McMahon, and they will at least enter a protest against free silver, and it may be a very vigorous one.

The convention will be held in the High Street Theatre, and will be called to order at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. There will be 781 delegates.

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—*The Lancet.*

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—*British Medical Journal.*

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—*Medical Press and Circular.*

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NO DOUBT AS TO NEW-YORK

THE DEMOCRATS AT SARATOGA WILL SPEAK FOR HONEST MONEY.

It Is Proposed to Make a Declaration That Shall Show the Country the Empire State Is Dominated by Sound Financial Ideas—Mr. Whitney Will Be Urged to Go to Chicago as One of the Delegates at Large.

ALBANY, June 21.—The precise wording of the currency plank in the platform to be adopted at the Democratic State Convention in Saratoga next Wednesday will be the chief thing to be settled by the party leaders. Democrats of the State are against the free-silver heresy, and, whatever the declaration at Saratoga may be, it certainly will be against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio, until an international agreement shall be reached.

There is no difference of opinion on this point among those who will have the making of the platform at Saratoga, and so it is likely the leaders will favor a plank which shall declare in plain language for the existing standard. The voice of this State, the leaders say, should be such that it may be heard above the silver tinkle of the platforms in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, which will hold their conventions this week, and from which the honest-money men of the East expect little.

Looking at the rising flood of silver sentiment which threatens to sweep over the National gathering at Chicago, the question has arisen, "May not some form of plank be framed which shall be a compromise between the silver and the gold men, which will prevent the party from committing itself to free coinage?" This "straddle" idea has been suggested in this State, and from somewhere has come the suggestion that a "bimetallic" plank, which might be the utmost which the East would yield at Chicago, should be prepared at Saratoga.

This insidious proposition is likely to be "kicked out" at Saratoga if it shall present itself, and a flat declaration upon which the New-Yorkers may stand at Chicago, it is thought, will prevail.

New-York must lead the fight at Chicago, it is felt, not only because it is the greatest State, but because the generals in command at Chicago from other gold States naturally will rank second in command to those from this State.

Before going to Saratoga ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, who will have something to say about the State plank, will come to this city, and it is understood will go over the situation with Senator Hill. Mr. Whitney is expected to reach this city to-morrow afternoon, and as Senator Hill will not go to Saratoga until Tuesday, they are likely to be together Monday evening. Other Democrats of prominence may be with them.

The convention programme has not been determined fully. Senator Hill has received many communications from Democrats all over the State. Some of them contain suggestions as to who should be the delegates at large; some relate to other matters of considerable significance just at this time.

Democrats of prominence have been here to see Mr. Hill in the last few days, and as a result of all the information which has thus centred in this city the more important matters likely to figure in the informal discussions, if not in the formal action of the convention, may be anticipated.

Mayor John Boyd Thacher of this city is likely to be the temporary Chairman of the convention, and as there is a manifest desire to transact all the business in a single day, the suggestion has been made that the temporary Chairman be made the permanent presiding officer.

On the matter of delegates at large there is some question. Present indications are that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Senator Hill, and Senator Murphy will be three of the four. If ex-Secretary Whitney will consent to act, he will be the fourth, and possibly he will be chosen by head of the delegation. When Mr. Whitney shall reach Saratoga, he will be urged to accept the place, on the ground that he will be able to do more effective fighting for honest money as a delegate than he could do in an unofficial capacity.

Should Mr. Whitney conclude not to accept the fourth place, it may go to William R. Grace of New-York, or to Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo. The suggestion that one of the four should be a Brooklyn man may or may not be carried out, according to the dictates of expediency.

Senator Murphy, it is understood, will not act as a delegate, because his health is such that he cannot go into the thick of the fight. Consequently the actual work at the Chicago Convention, both in the convention and in the outside battles against free silver, will devolve upon his alternate. This will give an importance to the position of his alternate, and in making up the list the convention is likely to select the best timber in sight.

It is likely that two or three interesting questions of Democratic policy will figure in the discussions of the party at Saratoga. One is the "unit rule," and another, the "two-thirds rule" for nominating a Presidential candidate.

It may be that the Saratoga platform will contain a line declaring against any change in the long-established custom of requiring the vote of two-thirds of the delegates to nominate in National conventions.

The suggestion has been made that New-York serve notice on the National Convention that it will fight against any change in the method of procedure, and will regard any attempt of the silver men to abrogate this old-time rule for their own benefit as a dangerous expedient. Some Democrats whose fighting blood is up believe the struggle well may begin at once, and they are ready to line up New-York this week in a position which it will maintain when the National gathering shall be ready to adopt rules for its governing.

There is some talk of dropping the "unit rule" in this State. The suggestion is made by those who say that it might be a good time to lay a precedent for it this year, when on the main propositions likely to come before the National Convention New-York's seventy-two votes will be one

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A BOOK ABOUT MONKEYS AND SOME OTHER CREATURES.

FOUR-HANDED FOLK. By Olive Thorne Miller. 16mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

That peculiar sympathy which some people have for children, Olive Thorne Miller displays in her study of monkey life. Her first acquaintance with the kinkajou came about when she ran across one in a New-York animal shop. She was looking for a bird when she noticed a little ball of golden brown fur, and when it looked at the lady with its pleading eyes, at last her heart was won, and buy it she did. The man in charge said it was an African monkey, but in time the author learned it was a native of South America and nocturnal. Like all South American monkeys, the tail was not an ornament, but acted as a fifth limb. It was the most prehensile of members. The kinkajou was the suppiest of creatures and could put itself into the most impossible positions, as if it had not a bone under its skin.

This monkey, the Cereoleptes caudivolvus, is a mass of nerves, and is awake to every sound and noise. He moved stealthily and was silent. It took the lady a long time before the kinkajou became affectionate and sociable, and then it showed a most decided partiality to its mistress. In time the little monkey's attentions were overwhelming, for he seemed never to be happy—that is, when he was awake—save when nestling in her lap or perched on her shoulder. He seemed to delight in playing with the lady's hair, and to pull it down and tangle it was his great amusement. The kinkajou must have become in time a sore tax on the author's patience, because it wanted to engross her whole time. It had a troublesome and exacting fondness. Finally the little creature was sent to the National Museum at Washington.

Many animals possess the power of rolling themselves into a ball, "not only for sleep, but for the protection from enemies stronger than themselves, with whom they could not fight." The armadillo, Dasypus apar, as we all know, assumes the ball form. At the least alarm, Dasypus makes a bundle of himself and shuts up with a snap, as if there existed a spring inside of him. It is said that the jaguar prowling through the woods in search of food rolls about the armadillo, and can do it no harm, but of this fact we are not so sure.

Respecting this creature, the bolita, or little ball, as the South Americans call him, we learn further that he is an acknowledged expert in tunneling. He is provided with claws of great strength, and burrows into the soft earth with the greatest rapidity. The scaly ant-eater, the manis, also assumes a ball form, but is otherwise provided for offense so as to offer great powers of resistance. His scales are horny, and these scales do not lie smooth, but project, and he is a ball with prickly points, and so an uncomfortable beast to tackle. "The largest animal known to assume the ball shape for safety is the black bear of the Himalayas, called also the Tibetan sun bear."

Olive Thorne Miller repeats the story of how this bear is said to deliberately roll down the steep hillsides, "bounding off the rocks, and of course reaching the valley much more quickly than any hunter, who cannot follow his (the bear's) short cut." That the Tibetan bear does roll himself up, naturalists agree about, but we put no credence in the story of the animal bounding from rock to rock, nor do English sportsmen accept the incident. There has lingered a yarn about our own mountain goat, which, springing from a rock, plunges deliberately head foremost on another rock, and, making use of the rebound, thus carroms himself safely down a mountain side. There are limits to animal endurance when flesh and osseous structure are considered.

The duck-bill, platypus, of Australia, rolls itself into a ball. Another Australian creature, the koala, a small bear, assumes the same form. In Africa there is the galago, belonging to the lemurs, which rolls itself into a ball. Madagascar contributes many creatures that make balls of themselves, and among them is the curious aye-aye.

One purchase made by the author in New-York was a fairly rare creature—a half-monkey, if you please to call it so, or rather his near cousin—and that was the black-headed lemur—the Lemur brunneus of Madagascar. About the size of a small cat, it was sixteen inches from tip of nose to end of tail, and he proved a most entertaining and amusing creature. His movements were made with startling rapidity. He was here, there, and everywhere in an instant. He jumped to the nearest chair, from that to the sofa, the table, somebody's lap or shoulder, the mantel, top of his cage, or the piano, and so made the circuit of the two parlors without touching the carpet. Koko, so the lemur was called, played like a kitten, and never ceased his fun. He was perfect in his acrobatic tricks, and could balance himself on anything.

After a while his wildness seemed to have all gone, and he was not afraid of strangers, but his endearments must have been rather annoying. A grave professor was paying the author a visit, and was discussing in a learned way. Koko jumped on the gentleman's shoulder and commenced to wash the professor's nose and to arrange the visitor's hair, or such stray locks as still grew on the man's bald head. Koko after a while took up the entire time of a family. There was no license to attend to anything else when Koko was awake, and so he was packed off to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden with many regrets.

Ravini and Ravenini, who came from Brazil, were members of the Hapale pygmoe family, and these are the very smallest of the monkey family, measuring but a few inches in length. Though so diminutive, they were full of life and spirits. Inordinately fond of sweets, they would seek for sugar-plums in a person's mouth, and woe betide any one who would gape or open a mouth too wide. They would at once make a jump for the face, and dive for the dainties in the open mouth.

They were affectionate little creatures, but had their likes and dislikes. Olive Thorne Miller tells of the experiences of a lady friend in South America with spider monkeys and a baby ocelot. This lady, returning to the United States, brought with her a little menagerie. There were five spider monkeys, many parrots, and the little ocelot. On arriving at her New-England home she tied all her monkeys in a row to the garden fence. Then came trooping in all the boys in the village to the free show. Next there were wagons, and carriages, and a big audience.

An interesting chapter may be found relative to the late lamented Crowley. The care taken of this chimpanzee by Mr. Conklin, the author notes, was of the most intelligent character. The proneness all these larger apes show to pneumonia, the author comments on. Want of exercise undoubtedly tends to shorten all monkey days. To be active, to be always on the move, is one of the necessities of simian existence. A curious theory has been advanced lately, as far as regards the chimpanzee, and it is, that it would thrive better in its new surroundings if it were placed in an atmosphere where there was much moisture present. "Four-Handed Folk" is a most entertaining volume, and written with great charm of manner.

LITERARY NOTE

—The July number of The Atlantic more strikingly perhaps than any recent number shows the great improvement that has taken place in that magazine. The efforts that have been made to strengthen and diversify its contents have already yielded excellent results. Topics of pressing and weighty interest are committed to able hands, and along with the old features dear to its readers come others which all must welcome. With thousands The Atlantic among periodicals is an early if not a first love.

—The Christina Rossetti birthday book is nearly ready. It has been compiled by Miss Olivia Rossetti, daughter of W. M. Rossetti.

—The Macmillan Company will soon issue "Sketches from the United States of North America," by A. P. Tverskoy, a Russian writer, who has been likened to James Bryce. Among the titles of chapters are these: "Ten Years in America," "The Presidential Campaign of 1892," "My Life in America," "Letters," "The World's Fair," &c.

—The Messrs. Appleton will soon publish a volume of fiction by Abraham Cahan, with the title "Yekl: a Tale of the New-York Ghetto."

—Under the title "Camping in the Canadian Rockies," the Messrs. Putnam will publish an account of excursions into the Selkirk, Banff, and Lake Louise regions, written by W. D. Wilcox.

—The Messrs. Macmillan expect to have ready in the Autumn a book on "England, Egypt, and the Sudan," by Major Wingate and Major Marriott, based on Major Wingate's previous book on "Mahdiism and the Sudan," but with much recent information added.

—Following the volume on the hare which is just ready in The Fur and Feather Series, the Messrs. Longmans will publish one on the red deer, by Cameron of Lochiel, Lord Ebrington, and others, and one on wild fowl by John Scott-Montague.

—The Athenaeum says that when Rudyard Kipling was assistant editor of The Pioneer, a leading paper in India, "he spent a vacation in Rajputana and wrote a most vivid account of some of the old Rajput cities, under the title of 'Letters of Marque,' for the paper. They were republished in pamphlet form, but withdrawn owing to some difference with regard to the copyrights. This has now, we learn, been amicably settled, and the letters, it is probable, will be brought out in London."

—Gen. Sir Thomas E. Gordon has written a book about Persia, ("Persia Revisited,") which Edward Arnold will publish. The author was for many years attached to the British Legation in Teheran, and last Autumn revisited the country. He writes at much length of the late Shah and of the critical situation created by the assassination.

—Novels at 6d. have become extremely popular in London. They are the favorites among purchasers, and the number sold is described as "marvelous."

—Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston" has gone to a second edition in London.

—Felix Gras's "Reds of the Midi," the historical romance translated by Catherine Janvier and published here by the Messrs. Appleton, has been issued in London.

—At the Crampon library sale in London a few weeks ago a fine copy of the first edition of Browning's "Pauline: a Fragment of a Confession" (1833) sold for $725. It cost Mr. Crampon about $80 a few years ago. Only three or four copies of the edition are known, but this copy had other claims to value. It contains an autograph note from the author, who says that the work was "written in pursuance of a foolish plan, I forget, or have no wish to remember, involving the assumption of several distinct characters &c." Among other interesting items in this sale were the following: Beaumont and Fletcher's "Comedies and Tragedies," 1647, first edition, £10 10s.; Byron's "Poems on Various Occasions," 1807, a fine copy of the excessively rare privately printed edition, £45; Byron's "Hours of Idleness," 1807, a copy of the first edition, on large paper, £20; Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," 1811, a probably unique copy of a fifth edition, the whole of which impression (with the above exception) was destroyed by the author, £29; Byron's "Waltz, an Apostrophic Hymn, by Horace Hornem," in quarto, 1813, £55, (this copy realized £24 10s. at Col. Grant's sale in 1881, and a copy has since been sold for nearly three times that sum;) Chapman's "Whole Works of Homer, Prince of Poetts," 1616, £15; Chaucer's "Works Newly Printed," 1542, a fine copy, with the title and end leaves slightly mended, £15 10s.; Coleridge's "Poems on Various Subjects," 1796, first edition, with Coleridge's receipt for the copyright of the volume, (viz., 30 guineas, and dated March, 1796,) £20; Cowper's "Poems," 1782, and "The Task," 1785, first editions of both volumes, £16 15s.; Defoe's "The Life and Strange, Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," 1719, with the "Farther Adventures," 1719, and "Serious Reflections," 1720, first editions of the three volumes, £75; Defoe's "Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders," 1721, first edition, £10 15s.; Drayton's "The Battaile of Agincourt," 1627, £11 5s.; Fielding's "History of Tom Jones," 1749, first edition, £11 10s.; Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, a fine copy of the first edition, £65; Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," 1770, apparently the only known copy of the first edition, £25; A. H. Hallam's "Poems," 1830, a presentation copy with the autograph inscription on the fly leaf: "J. M. Kemble, from his sincere friend, the author," £36, (this exceedingly rare volume, which was never published, contains the rejected "Timbuctoo," written in competion with the late poet laureate;) Herrick's "Hesperides," 1648, first edition, with the rare leaf of "errata," £38. Charles and Mary Lamb's "Mrs. Leicester's School," 1809—£12 10s; Landor's "Poems," 1795, fine copy of the first edition—£19 15s; Milton's "Justa: Edovardo, King Ranfrago," 1638, first edition of "Lycidas"—£87; Milton's "Poems, both English and Latin," a large copy of the first edition, 1645—£51; Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, a very good (but not tall) copy of the first issue, with the earliest of the seven title-pages—£90; Milton's "Paradise Regained," 1671, first edition—£11 11s.; Poe's "The Raven, and other Poems," New-York, 1845, first edition, with manuscript corrections by the author—£51; Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," 1685, a very fine copy of the fourth folio, of extraordinary size, measuring 14⅝ by 9½, and larger than the Britwell copy, (13⅞ by 9,) which has hitherto been considered the largest—£42; Shelly's "Oedipus Tyrannus; or, Swellfoot, the Tyrant," 1820, a very fine example—£130; Spenser's "The Faerie Queene," 1690-96, fine copies of the first editions of both parts, with all the additional leaves at the end—£85; Spenser's "Complaints," 1591, a fine copy of the first edition—£27; Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," 1760-67, first edition of all the volumes, with autographs of the author on two of them—£20; Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, large paper copy of the first edition—£22.

—A novel with the title "Not Without Honor," by William D. Moffat, who is connected with the house of Charles Scribner's Sons, will be ready in a few weeks.

—The first number of The Cornhill Magazine under the new editor, Mr. J. St. Lee Strachey, will have an article by Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie on "The Old Cornhill," which means the Cornhill of Thackeray.

—In London on Saturday was to be sold a pane of glass from a window in the lodgings which Carlyle occupied while a student in Edinburgh, and on which he scratched the following lines:

Little did my mother think
That day she cradled me,
What land I was to travel in,
Or what death I should dee,
Oh, foolish thee.

—A picture of Charles and Mary Lamb has been placed in the National Portrait Gallery of London, with the following stupid inscription: "The eminent wit and essayist with his sister, who suffered from periodical fits of insanity, during one of which she killed her mother. Lamb devoted most of his life to the care of his sister."

—At a recent London sale Ruskin's "Modern Painters," 1848-60, in the original cloth, fetched £10; the "Houghton Gallery," £16; the first edition of "Peregrine Pickle," £4 5s.; "Military Costumes of Europe," 1822, colored plates, slightly imperfect, but with twenty-seven extra plates, £30 10s., and Mme. d'Arblay's "Cecilia," uncut copy of the first edition, in the original calf, £6 15s.

—There is something objectionable in the way certain publishers have of giving what looks like a false title to a book. One Muddle, the well-known and deservedly popular author, perhaps, has written a series of short stories. The publishers buy Muddle's tales and use one of them, "Slaughter of the Swallows," as a title for the whole book. There are in the book, say, eight to ten other stories. Those buying the volume of 250 pages believe that "Slaughter of the Swallows" is a regulation romance, from the first page to the last. After paying their dollar and finding that the "Slaughter" only takes up twenty pages, and that other stories make up the rest of the pages, purchasers are inclined to believe themselves swindled. The title of Muddle's volume should have been "Slaughter of the Swallows, and Other Stories."

—A fairly original topic for a lecture is the one advertised in The London Athenaeum to be delivered this month, the subject being "Thomas Hardy's Novels and Why the Bishop of Wakefield Burns Them." A good many romances could be used for the kindling of fires, now that trunks are no longer lined with paper. But why should a Bishop burn Hardy's novels? There is an Eastern story which runs as follows: There was a great admirer of Hafiz, and Hafiz had his enemies, and the admirer collected all those books which had been written adversely to Hafiz, and he said: "Very useful were these papers, for I heated my ovens with them for many years." Perhaps, after all, the Bishop was short of fuel.

SOPHIE LYONS AGAIN ARRESTED.

This Time There Was No Evidence Against the Woman.

Under the name of Mary Watson, Sophie Lyons, one of the most notorious women criminals in this country and wife of "Ned" Lyons, the bank burglar, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Lyons went into a dry goods store at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street Saturday afternoon, and as she was leaving was recognized by Mary Plunkett, the private detective of the store, who rushed up to her and said:

"Capt. O'Brien wants you."

"If Capt. O'Brien wants me, he knows where he can find me," replied Mrs. Lyons.

Miss Plunkett told the hastily collected crowd that one of the most notorious pickpockets in the world was standing before them. Meanwhile she grabbed Mrs. Lyons by the arm. The latter told her to let go and boarded a street car, followed by Miss Plunkett, who informed the conductor that Mrs. Lyons was a notorious pickpocket and was wanted at Police Headquarters.

The conductor accepted Mrs. Lyons's fare and said that it was none of his business. At Eighteenth Street Miss Plunkett called two policemen and had Mrs. Lyons placed under arrest. Then she demanded that she be searched at once, refusing to go back to the dry goods store. She was taken to the Mercer Street Station, where she remained all the afternoon and night, and was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The Police Headquarters man by whom she was arraigned claimed that the prisoner was wanted for the theft of a pocketbook containing $12 and a railroad ticket, which had been stolen from a woman in New-Jersey whose name the police did not know. He asked that she be remanded.

Emanuel Friend, who represented Mrs. Lyons, convinced Magistrate Kudlich of the flimsiness of such a charge and called the attention of the Magistrate to the fact that the woman detective indicated that she had no case against the prisoner by her non-appearance in court.

Magistrate Kudlich declared that he could not conscientiously remand or hold the prisoner upon such a charge, and accordingly ordered the detective to draw up a short affidavit acknowledging that he had no evidence against the prisoner, and when this was done he discharged Sophie Lyons from custody.

MRS. ANNA B. HUMMEL, PHARMACIST

Justice Clement Orders Board of Pharmacy to Issue Her Diploma.

The State Board of Pharmacy has just been directed by Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to issue a diploma to Mrs. Anna B. Hummel, who keeps a drug store at 97 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City. In conformity with the order, Mrs. Hummel will receive a diploma next Monday.

There are a number of women pharmacists in this city and Brooklyn, but Mrs. Hummel says she believes she is the only woman who conducts a drug business of her own. The others are employed as clerks in drug stores. Mrs. Hummel seemed much pleased yesterday, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited her, that she was to receive a diploma, as she said it would give her a standing in the drug trade which she has heretofore lacked.

"My husband, George H. Hummel, started this drug store twenty years ago," said Mrs. Hummel. "He was a German and a graduate of a German university. I am a native of Brussels. Very soon after our marriage Mr. Hummel began to teach me the drug business. This stood us in good stead later, when my husband became disabled with rheumatism and could not attend to customers. I took his place behind the counter, acted upon his directions, and in time I was able to compound prescriptions as well as he, and in all the years that I have practiced I have never made a mistake. My husband died six years ago, and I continued the business, but employed a licensed clerk, as I had no authority to act as a pharmacist. Now my son has graduated from the New-York College of Pharmacy, has a diploma, and will be my partner.

"I am entitled to a diploma under a law which authorizes them to be given to persons who practiced pharmacy five years prior to 1884, but it was necessary for me to apply to the Supreme Court for an order to obtain it."

A Nephew of Thomas Hughes.

From The Boston Transcript.

It has been learned that Harry Hughes of Milton, Mass., was one of the passengers drowned by the sinking of the Drummond Castle. Mr. Hughes, who was thirty-four years old and unmarried, was head bookkeeper for Charles Brewer & Co., shipping commission merchants of Boston, and was to have been home in two weeks from a trip to the Cape of Good Hope via London, undertaken mostly for his health and incidentally for the business connection of the house he represented. When last heard from he was in splendid health. He was the nephew of the late Judge Thomas Hughes, (the famous "Tom Brown of Rugby") and the son of Mr. William H. Hughes of Milton.

A SINKING FUND

Of vital energy is easily and pleasantly replenishable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invigorant without a peer, and will speedily infuse fresh stamina into an enfeebled physique. Besides this, it averts and remedies malaria, and subdues bilious, kidney, dyspeptic, and rheumatic ailments. The nervous derive great benefit from its use.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
An Art Exhibition.
Factory Prices.

ANOTHER CYCLE PARADE

WILL MARK THE OPENING OF THE NEW PATH IN BROOKLYN.

It Takes Place Next Saturday, Weather Permitting, and Will, It Is Expected, Rival the Great Parade Recently Held in This City—Grand Marshal Woodruff's Orders to Participants—A Race Meet After the Parade.

Next Saturday will be a great day for cycling over in Brooklyn. The bicycle riders of that city, under the direction of the Good Roads Association, are going to have a big parade to celebrate the completion of the return pathway in the Ocean Parkway, and afterward there will be some fine racing at Manhattan Beach under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen.

The managers of the parade have made no boast as to what they will do, for they are a modest lot, but they are striving hard and pulling many strings to beat the parade held in this city on June 6. About every club in the metropolitan district will be represented in the line, and if the weather be fine many thousands will look on as the pedalers sweep down to the sea.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn's Park Commissioner, will be Grand Marshal of the parade, and he will have Andrew Peters as his chief of staff. The Parade Committee comprises Frank P. Share, H. B. Fullerton, D. B. Van Vleck, George T. Stebbins, and G. F. Stringer.

Orders for bicycle clubs and unattached wheelmen contemplating taking part in the parade were issued late on Saturday by the Grand Marshal. They tell all the details of the demonstration, and should be carefully noted by those interested. They are as follows:

The headquarters of the Grand Marshal on the day of the parade will be established at the junction of Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue.

All division and staff officers will report to the Grand Marshal at headquarters, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. June 27.

The parade will be formed in three divisions:

First Division—The clubs on Long Island.

Second Division—New-York, New-Jersey, and visiting clubs.

Third Division—All unattached wheelmen.

Divisions will form as follows:

First division, on the south side of Eastern Parkway, facing north, right resting on Bedford Avenue, and the line extending toward the park.

Second division, on the north side of Eastern Parkway, facing south, left resting on Bedford Avenue, and the line extending toward the Park.

Clubs in seniority from left to right, leading club on the left.

Third division, at the plaza, right resting on the arch.

The formation to be in columns of fours, at close intervals, wheels touching.

Clubs will count fours and form in column of fours immediately upon reaching their places in line, the leading four at the curb facing the parkway, and the succeeding fours directly in the rear.

The march will be in column of fours: first division, breaking from the right, to march to the left; second division, breaking from the left, to march to the right; third division to the front.

Distance between fours on the march, 10 feet; between clubs, 25 feet; between divisions, 100 feet.

The commanding officer of each club, with the color-bearer, will ride at the head of his club; all other officers in the rear.

Each club will report, by its commanding officer, to the Chief of Staff of the Grand Marshal, at headquarters, immediately upon arrival at the place of assembly, for assignment to place in line. Such report will be considered the time of the arrival of the club. Clubs reporting after assembly will lose the place in line heretofore assigned to them, and will be sent to the left of their divisions in the order of their arrival.

The Executive and Road Committees, acting as the escort to the Grand Marshal, will form on Eastern Parkway, in column of fours, right resting east of and near Bedford Avenue, and facing west.

The assembly will sound at 2 P. M., and the several divisions will be formed and ready to move at that hour.

The line of march will be through the main entrance of Prospect Park to the West Drive, thence to the Nethermead Drive, passing the music stand to the East Drive, thence through Gate Three, and down Fort Hamilton Avenue, (opposite Parade Ground,) passing over the circle and entering directly upon the new "Return Pathway" to the Sheepshead Bay Road, where the Grand Marshal, staff, and escort, will break from the column and receive a marching review. The column will not halt or check the pace until after the review by the Grand Marshal.

The column will pass in review at Avenue C before the officials invited to review the same at the grand stand; commanding officers of divisions and clubs and staff officers will alone salute the reviewing officers.

It is suggested, for the convenience of the New-York, New-Jersey, and visiting clubs, that they recross to Brooklyn by the Roosevelt and Twenty-third Street ferries to Broadway and Bedford Avenue, thence direct to the point of assembly. All clubs whose entries are not received by June 24 will be assigned places in line by the Grand Marshal on their arrival, and entered clubs not in line when the parade moves will lose their right to the places assigned, and will fall in at the left of their divisions.

Women riders may parade with their escorts with the clubs, but, in all cases, must take the left of the particular club to which they are attached.

Clubs of women riders will be assigned places in line, according to the date of their organization, the same as other clubs.

In the third, or unattached division, the members of the Good Roads Association and League of American Wheelmen will be given the right of the line.

Wheelmen will please observe city and park ordinances regarding lamps.

Decorated wheels and fancy costumes will not be allowed in the parade.

Smoking will not be permitted in the line.

It is especially desired that all unattached wheelmen in the Metropolitan District will take part. Should the weather be too stormy to permit the parade to start on the 27th, it will be postponed until Saturday, July 11, from the same place, at same time, and under same conditions as made for the 27th of June.

The Long Island Road Race.

The Race Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs has received many entries for the big handicap road race to take place on the Merrick Road July 4. All the well-known road racers in the vicinity of the metropolis have entered, or have announced their intention of doing so, being attracted by the long list of prizes offered, as well as the excellence of the course over which the race is to be run. The Prize Committee reports that there will be three or more high grade wheels among the trophies, the one hundred dollar diamond for first time prize, silverware, a handsome carving set, a French traveling clock, a handsome iron Venetian lamp, a bamboo fishing rod, and a large assortment of tires and other cycle sundries. The officials will include Waldo E. Fuller, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs, as referee, while the most competent men in the Metropolitan District will be asked to officiate as judges, timers, and scorers. The race will start at 11 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth from Valley Stream, the tape being in front of Irma Park Hotel. The course lies two and one-half miles east from that point to Lynbrook, and then return five miles to Springfield. The distance is twenty-five miles, and the finish will be in front of the hotel. The entries for the race close on Wednesday with the Chairman of the Race Committee, D. B. Van Vleck, Kings County Wheelmen, Grant Square, Brooklyn.

New-Jersey Road Book Out.

Chief Consul Gentle of New-Jersey is elated over the fact that his division has beaten the New-York Division in getting out an up-to-date 1896 road book. The first copies were received from the printer last week and were much admired. The book appears in a very attractive binding, and besides giving the details of all the tours in the State has the principal routes of adjoining States. It also contains much other information of value to touring wheelmen, such, for instance, as a list of league hotels, names of local Consuls, &c. Everything is nicely classified, reflecting much credit upon the Road Book Committee, which comprises James C. Tattersall of Trenton, Frederick Keer of Newark, and J. W. Dickinson of Asbury Park. The work of the committee was outlined by the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Gentle is the Chairman. The maps which go with the book were revised and drawn this Spring. League members can secure the book for $1. The price to others is $2. Applications should be sent to J. C. Tattersall, Secretary-Treasurer, Trenton, N. J.

The Steinway Boys' Bicycle Tour.

Masters Willie R. and Theodore E. Steinway, grandsons of William Steinway, sailed on the Augusta Victoria last Thursday for a bicycle tour through Germany. They were accompanied by their tutor, Herr Roebel, himself an enthusiastic wheelman. Although only fourteen and twelve years of age, respectively, the young tourists expect to average about fifty miles per day. They will ride considerably in the Harts Mountain and Black Forest districts, where the roads are usually as smooth as a floor. The party took along American wheels fully equipped for a long journey.

Cyclists at the Seashore.

The electric storm last evening drenched many a cyclist returning from a day's outing in the country. It was of short duration fortunately, and had no ill effect on the macadam roads. The pedalers went in all directions early in the day to get away from the heated city. Thousands visited Coney Island, and the racks at the bathing houses indicated that many in the surf were wheelmen. It was estimated that fully 20,000 bicycles carried their owners to the island yesterday.

Speed Ordinance in Rye.

RYE, N. Y., June 21.—The Highway Commissioners of this town have passed an ordinance limiting the speed of bicycle riders to eight miles an hour. Rye's roads are famous for their good condition, and wheelmen have always appreciated them. There are many exceptionally fine hills in the town for coasting, and there is considerable grumbling at the new edict.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Good Roads Association of Jersey City will hold a public meeting at the Jersey City Clubhouse, Clinton and Crescent Avenues, next Friday evening. The association is largely composed of wheelmen, and it is expected that every bicycle club in Hudson County will be represented at the meeting. It is expected that Mayor Wanser's recent communication to the Street and Water Board recommending the improvement of Jersey City's streets will be cordially indorsed.

—The leaders in the club mileage contest promoted by the Bushwick Wheelmen and their records up to June 1 are as follows: A. M. Pierce, 1,147 miles; L. Hunken, 1,106; J. Landman, 986; H. Lankenan, 196; F. Richter, 724; E. C. Enderlee, 706; B. Anchell, 695; M. Brophy, 621; H. Nichols, 653; C. Weaver, 694; J. Hellowell, 413; H. Kirsch, 313; C. P. Gurnett, 213; L. Abel, 208; W. Dyatt, 142.

—The Ivy Bicycle Club was formed Friday evening at Bergen Hall, Jersey City, with these officers: President—John Roberts; Vice President—Martin Coughlin; Treasurer—P. McGlory; Secretary—Thomas McCarthy; Captain—Richard Viewig; First Lieutenant—Charles Hamilton; Second Lieutenant—Samuel Suter; Color Bearer—Jefferson Davis. The club had a run to Tottenville yesterday.

—Jose Vega, a member of the Long Island Wheelmen, has just returned from a business trip to Cuba. He says there is little pleasure in cycling in Havana, owing to the poor condition of the streets, and that it is now impossible to ride in the country because of the presence of Spanish soldiers, who stop everybody.

—The Triangle Wheelmen of this city were entertained in Brooklyn on Saturday evening by the Central Wheelmen. After a run to Coney Island and back the party dined at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, in Fulton Street. Ex-Capt. Gray of the Centrals piloted the party.

—The Good Roads Association yesterday forwarded to Mayor Wanser a request to have Grand Street asphalted from Henderson Street to the Exchange Place ferry, instead of York Street, as suggested in his recent special message. Mayor Wanser will probably recommend the change to the board.

—The Fin de Siecle Wheelmen is the newest club in Newark. Its members are all Frenchmen. The officers are: President—J. Simonet; Vice President—H. Maclair; Secretary—C. Warter; Captain—A. Warter.

—Entry blanks for the Riverside Wheelmen's race meet on July 11 can now be obtained at the clubhouse, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The meet will be held at Manhattan Beach.

—The Good Roads Association of Hudson County, N. J., will be represented in the parade on the cycle path in Brooklyn next Saturday by a large party of specially drilled riders.

—An enjoyable run for a large party of cyclists yesterday was that promoted by the College Point Wheelmen. Paterson was the objective point, the trip out being made via Fort Lee.

—Glen Ridge, N. J., will have all its streets improved in the near future. It is about to issue bonds to the amount of $80,000 for this purpose.

—A lantern parade will be held on Thursday evening by the cyclists of the Orange Young Men's Christian Association.

—The Clio Wheelmen's century run from Jersey City to Lake Hopatcong will take place next Sunday.

Newark, 4; Hartford, 3.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—When two Hartford players were on bases and one out in the finishing of the ninth inning, and the score standing 5 to 4, Umpire Burns called the game at Shooting Park to-day on account of rain and darkness. He called it back to the eighth inning, leaving the score 4 to 3. Attendance, 2,000. The score:

Newark	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—4
Hartford	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Newark, 7; Hartford, 8. Errors—Newark, 3; Hartford, 3. Batteries—Setley and A. Rothfus; Clements and A. Smith.

Sunday League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—5
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Chicago, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Terry and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Tindell.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 21.—Passed East—Steam yachts Elsa, Miss E. L. Breeze; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Tolnette, R. D. Evans, and Jessie, Charles H. Murray; schooner yacht Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse.

Passed West—Steam yachts Sylvia, E. M. Brown; Stella, James H. Breslin; Viking, H. A. Hutching; Avenel, F. E. Simpson; Talisman, J. E. Thomas, Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Sea Bird, Lewis J. Bird; Maspeth and Parthenia, Schooner yachts Avalon, Francis L. Leland, and Agnes, Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Steam yacht Marietta, Harrison Moore; schooner yachts Monhegan, Clark B. Miller; Elsemarie, J. B. King; Fortuna, H. S. Hovey, and Meteor, Alfred Peats.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Yachts sailed—Steamer Cosette, Joseph Whitall, and sloops Minerva, Joseph Fletcher, and Dudodil, Frederic P. Sands, the latter for Bristol. Yachts arrived—Steamer Huntress of the New-York Yacht Club; schooner Quickstep, William G. Roelker, and sloop Melusina, of the Eastern Yacht Club. Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Oneonta, C. F. Dunning; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and Beatrice, Ogden Goelet.

The new Catboat Club, of which Hermann Oelrichs is the President, had its first outing to-day. It was a perfect day for sailing, and the club cruised about the bay several hours. Hermann Oelrichs, David H. King, Jr., William R. Hunter, Roland King, Frederic Paine, and J. Neilson Howard were of the party.

COVETED A SLOT MACHINE.

Edward Mooney Wanted It at Home, and So Stole It.

Edward Mooney, twenty years old, of 55 Horatio Street, New-York, visited Weehawken yesterday. In his ramble he saw a slot machine that yielded tutti frutti in return for pennies. Mooney inspected the machine and concluded it would be a good thing to have at home, so he broke the chain by which it was attached to a post, put it on his shoulder, and walked off with it.

The Hoboken police were notified, and two officers intercepted Mooney at the Fourteenth Street ferry. He attacked them with a baseball bat that he carried under his arm, and when the difficulty ended Mooney looked as if he had been passed through the tutti frutti machine he had carried off. He was locked up for assault and larceny.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday.

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, thunder showers, fair Monday night, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair Monday morning, probably thunder showers in the afternoon, cooler, southwesterly to westerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair Monday morning, thunder showers on the coast in the afternoon, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, threatening weather, but probably with little if any rain, variable winds. ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, generally fair, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, thunder showers, followed by fair at night, brisk southwesterly to westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair Monday morning, followed by probably light thunderstorms in the afternoon, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, fair, northwesterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, light thunder showers, followed by fair, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, variable winds. LOUISIANA, fair, southeasterly winds. OHIO, thunder showers, followed by fair at night, brisk southwesterly to westerly winds.

Areas of high pressure are central off the Florida and North Pacific coasts. The pressure is relatively high in Manitoba. A storm of considerable intensity has developed in the St. Lawrence Valley, a wind of forty miles an hour being reported from Buffalo, and twenty-eight miles per hour at Sault Ste. Marie. Rain has fallen in the lower lake regions, the Upper Ohio Valley, New-England, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and in the extreme South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic and Middle Gulf States, and has fallen in New-England, the lower lake region, and in the Middle Mississippi Valley. Maximum temperatures of 90° or above are reported from Memphis, Vicksburg, Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, Parkersburg, Washington, and Boston. Thunder showers, with lower temperature in the middle of the day, will occur in the lake region and in the Middle Atlantic States.

METEOR'S WEAK POINTS

NOT AS GOOD AS VALKYRIE III. IN TURNING TO WINDWARD.

She Is Minutes Faster Running and Reaching—Alterations to be Made in Her Ballast to Try and Improve Her—Englishmen Still Regard the Emperor's Yacht as a Possible Challenger for the America's Cup Next Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, June 13.—The Meteor has sailed her fourth race, in the Solent this time, and won her fourth first prize. She beat the Britannia by 25 minutes 50 seconds and the Ailsa by 26 minutes 55 seconds. The Satanita also started, but, getting dropped, gave up. The breeze was very light, with patches of calm, which it is alleged the Meteor avoided. But the Emperor's cutter was all the time

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pinafore—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. The Salvation Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Wilmington—2:00 and 4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—New-Amsterdam Republican Club of Twenty-first Assembly District, ratification meeting, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street, evening.

—Grammar School No. 87 graduation exercises, girls' department, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 9:30 A. M.

—New-York members of American Society of Civil Engineers leave at 6 P. M. for convention at San Francisco.

—Union Republican Club, Thirty-second Assembly District, ratification meeting, 1,063 Lexington Avenue, evening.

—Atlantic Avenue Commission meets, Room 200, Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange Building, 4 P. M.

—Delinquency court, for trial of non-commissioned officers, First Brigade headquarters, evening.

—St. John's College commencement exercises, Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, evening.

—American Telephone and Telegraph Company stockholders' meeting, 18 Cortlandt Street, noon.

—Ex-State Senator John J. Cullen's funeral, St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church.

—Wedding of Miss Ella Porret and Robert H. Hatch, Buckingham Hotel, noon.

—Warehousemen of Port of New-York meeting, Liberty Building, 1 P. M.

—Whist tournament begins, Oriental Hotel, 8 P. M.

—Parker hearing, Mayor's office, 10 A. M.

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Anniversary of Spring Street Church.

Will Ask the Court to Decide.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 21.—The Village Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution authorizing President Morse to bring an action in the Supreme Court to determine who is the legal Village Clerk, as both the old and newly appointed one attend meetings, and each acts and reads reports. In the mean time North Tarrytown Village matters will remain at the standstill, as far as the drawing of official papers and drafts are concerned, for the banks have refused to recognize either of the Village Clerks or claimants to that office. A spirit of complexity and uneasiness pervades, and matters remain unpaid.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	67	75	70
6 A. M.	67	74	76
9 A. M.	71	79	80
12 M.	73	85	87
4 P. M.	69	86	83
6 P. M.	67	72	80
9 P. M.	65	71	76
12 P. M.	65	70	75

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....80.12
Weather Bureau.....78.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....70.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Thunder Showers; fair at night.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 5.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT SHALL BE THE ISSUE?

Two issues are presented by the nomination of Mr. MCKINLEY on the platform adopted at St. Louis. One is the currency, the other is the tariff.

On the tariff the Democratic Party is fully and consistently opposed to the Republican Party, and particularly to the extreme, disturbing, and dangerous policy of McKinleyism logically embodied in the candidate and indorsed in the platform. On that issue the Democrats met the Republicans in 1892, and, after the fairest and most thorough canvass ever had in this country on an economic question, received the overwhelming approval of the country. With a like canvass on the same issue, we are confident that victory can again be won.

But the fight cannot be made on the tariff issue if the currency issue is forced by the Chicago Convention. If both issues are accepted, the currency will determine the result. It is infinitely more important. It engages the public mind. Men will have nothing to do with any other if that is to be decided. And if the Chicago Convention takes a stand less definite and reassuring to the business of the country than was taken at St. Louis, Mr. MCKINLEY will surely be elected. A great number who in 1892 voted the Democratic ticket will vote for him. A greater number will not vote at all. The action of party organizations, the advice of party leaders to the contrary, will avail nothing. The sense of the absolute need of sound money is too strong and too imperative to be trifled with. On that issue it will elect Mr. MCKINLEY beyond all doubt.

What is the Republican position? What is there in it that any Democrat who is not a silver mine owner or a silver fanatic, bent on the single silver standard, should oppose?

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

On the principles here laid down every sincere bimetallist can agree. Every Democrat who believes that international bimetallism is possible, that it will be a good thing, and that the United States should do what they can to promote it could vote for a Democratic candidate on a platform equivalent to this. And all sensible bimetallists know that free coinage in this country will hinder bimetallism and block its way until abandoned. A Democratic candidate pledged at once to promote international bimetallism and to maintain the gold standard until international bimetallism can be secured would command the votes of all sound-money Democrats and of all Democratic bimetallists.

With these, he would get the votes of sound-money Republicans who are afraid of Mr. MCKINLEY'S rabid protectionism and who are also afraid of the betrayal of sound money as the price of protection. With these votes he would have more than a fighting chance for success. On any weaker ground there would be no chance at all.

"CHAMPION OF HONEST MONEY."

The New-York Tribune published on Friday a long and elaborate biography of Mr. MCKINLEY. It fills eight columns, but our neighbor could find no room for any reference to its candidate's record in Congress with respect to silver free-coinage bills and other legislation designed to undermine, if not to overthrow, the gold standard. We looked for some mention of his silver votes in the chapter entitled "Representative in Congress," but if the biographer really wrote anything about them, his remarks on this subject were not permitted to appear in print.

The Tribune does say, however, that in 1876, when he was first elected to Congress, Mr. MCKINLEY, owing to his speeches in support of the Hayes ticket in Ohio, "had gained considerable reputation as a champion of the great Republican principles of Protection and Honest Money."

How did it come about, then, that in the following year—on Nov. 5, 1877—he voted for BLAND'S Free Coinage bill and was an associate and follower of BLAND, while GARFIELD, also of Ohio, and THOMAS B. REED were on the other side? Why has this interesting fact escaped the attention of our neighbor?

And if he went into Congress fresh from the contest in Ohio, as a "champion of Honest Money," why did he vote, on Jan. 28, 1878, for a resolution declaring that Government bonds were payable in silver, while GARFIELD and REED voted against it? If he was in sympathy with HAYES and GARFIELD and was associated with these Ohio men as a "champion of Honest Money," why did he vote, on Feb. 28, 1878, to pass the modified Bland Coinage bill over President HAYES'S veto, while GARFIELD voted to sustain the veto? Surely The Tribune has knowledge of these votes.

Eight years later MCKINLEY, "champion of Honest Money," was still voting with BLAND, the silver free-coinage leader. On April 8, 1886, in company with BLAND, he opposed a bill providing that the purchase and coinage of silver bullion at the rate of $2,000,000 per month should be suspended three years later unless concurrent action concerning silver should be taken by European nations and the United States before the expiration of that time. REED and many other prominent Republicans were on the other side. Has The Tribune forgotten that in September, 1893, after more than 100 Republican Representatives had voted for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase act and while the advocates of an honest and safe currency were urging a hesitating Senate to concur with the House, this "champion of Honest Money" made a public address in which, using the phrase so dear to "Coin" HARVEY, he insisted that "the silver product of the country should not be discriminated against"? Has our neighbor ever heard that on Sept. 27, 1894, almost one year after 26 Republican Senators and 105 Republican Representatives had voted for the repeal of the Bullion Purchase act, MCKINLEY denounced in a public address those who had voted "to strike down the Sherman law," saying that they "struck silver down and gave it the severest blow it ever had"?

Why does The Tribune in a political biography filling eight columns utterly ignore these important votes and public expressions of opinion concerning the currency and content itself with the assertion that MCKINLEY entered Congress in 1877 as "a champion of Honest Money"? Are not these votes and utterances a great part of that record upon which, as he and his near friends have said, he "stands"? Why should the leading Republican journal of the East attempt to prevent its readers from knowing anything about them?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DREAM.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S Imperial Customs Union was practically tabled by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce to which it was offered. We pointed out at the time that, though he had an idea which is in the line of the evolution of the empire, his scheme was both inadequate and impracticable. The comments of the English press and the fuller accounts of the proceedings of the congress confirm the opinion we formed.

As to the scheme, it is really puzzling how a man of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S experience in public life and in business could have brought it forward or could have failed to see the facts with which business men, to whom he was talking, would be sure to riddle it. The substance of it was that the colonies should reduce the duties on goods from England, while England should put a duty on goods from other countries than the colonies which competed with like goods from the colonies. But the moment the shrewd Australians began to figure out how this would work they saw that they would have to sacrifice a very considerable amount of revenue for a very doubtful increase of sales in British markets. And when the English merchants began to figure they found, on their part, that they would have to submit to a very considerable burden on a large part of their imports, including both food products and materials of manufacture, for a very doubtful increase of sales in colonial markets. The disadvantages and risks which each side would incur were definite and certain; the gains were uncertain and vague. The most authoritative of the English papers agree in this view.

It remains true, nevertheless, that a change is not only possible but probable in the relations of the colonies and the United Kingdom, and that it will be in the direction of a closer union and more substantial duties and rights on either side. It is in the recognition of this tendency that the strength of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S general position consists. Great Britain has practically no foreign policy that is not shaped by her possessions in every part of the globe. These possessions have steadily grown, not only in extent, but in the proportion of English population, in wealth, in commerce, and in actual or potential military and naval power. It is a reasonable inference that those English people for whom the foreign policy of Great Britain is now substantially made will gradually desire and obtain a voice in shaping that policy. The British Parliament is, for the most part, trying to do what British subjects outside of the United Kingdom need or wish, and the most serious danger of conflict with any European power lies in the effect of these efforts. It is obvious that soon or late the needs and wishes of Greater Britain cannot be interpreted solely by the British Parliament. The men who need and wish will have directly to be consulted. It is this fact that makes Imperial Federation, which as yet is perhaps hardly more than a dream of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S, a real factor in the public life of England and gives to the Colonial Secretary a prestige quite out of proportion to the success of his specific plans.

PLATFORM POINTS.

"The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest."

Every protective tariff law enacted within this generation has been enacted by the Republican Party, and each successive one has piled on rates higher than those that went before. What sort of "rest" does that promise?

"The Republican Party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually."

Every sugar tariff enacted by a Republican Congress has put a premium on the import of foreign sugar by taxing refined higher than raw sugar. In no other way could the gigantic Sugar Trust have been built up.

"To wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection."

The "most ample protection" to wool demanded by the wool growers of MCKINLEY'S State is a tax that would shut out foreign carpet wool entirely and destroy the carpet-making industry which is now sending "the finished woolens of the mill" to all parts of the world.

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade."

The tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign trade in the fiscal year 1860 to 1861, the last year of peace under a Democratic tariff, was, in round numbers, 2,500,000. In 1893, after Republican protection had done its best, it was less than 900,000 tons.

BROOKLYN CYCLE PATHS.

The immense parade of bicyclists which will take place on Saturday next—weather favoring—from Prospect Park to Coney Island will traverse the finest stretch of wheeling road in the country. When completed, this double path will stretch some six miles. It will be nearly level. It will be wide enough to give room for a great stream of riders. It will have a practically perfect surface. It will be shaded on both sides of the boulevard by double rows of well-grown trees, forming, nearly the entire distance, a leafy archway of extraordinary beauty. This noble work is unquestionably one of the most striking proofs of the rapidly growing influence of the cyclists and of the benefit that influence brings and must more and more bring to the communities in which it prevails.

But the very magnitude of this enterprise gives plain warning that it must be carried a good deal further. It will necessarily stimulate riding by the enticing track it presents. Proper provision will have to be made for reaching and leaving it safely and conveniently or it will defeat its own purpose and bring danger and trouble along with the pleasure it affords. Already on Saturdays and Sundays there are several points where wheeling, even by careful and judicious riders, is extremely risky. The riders approach the paths almost wholly through Prospect Park. The hill on the southwest side of the park, where a crossroad enters from the east, is one dangerous point. Another is the crossing of the trolley lines that traverse the "plaza" between the park and the paths. This will be rendered worse when the tide of wheels on the return path has to cross, not only the trolley tracks, but the stream of carriages leaving and entering the park. Down the Boulevard at Eighteenth Avenue and Twenty-second Avenue, where good roads for cycling and also for driving turn westward toward Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, and the attractive region of the New-York Bay shore, there is a veritable series of traps. Carriages seeking these roads have to cut through a line of wheels, and cyclists seeking the east path to return to the park have to cross, first the line of wheels going south and then the carriages on the Boulevard.

The authorities and the wheelmen have so far, on the whole, worked pretty well together. They should immediately take up the question of removing these risks or reducing them to the lowest limits. The new paths will soon double the number of riders, and there is too much risk for even the present number.

Much Ado About—Nothing.

From London Truth.

A certain Prince of Orange was Generalissimo of the Austrians at the end of the last century. He fought against the French in Italy, died, and was buried at Padua, (1799.) For four years the Dutch Government has been in treaty for the Prince's remains, and after an endless amount of diplomatic negotiations and correspondence matters were arranged, a Dutch man-of-war, arrived in Venice, and, after another three weeks' delay, surmounting the last difficulties raised by the Church and red tape of the Italian Government, last Thursday was the day fixed for opening the tomb, and conveying the remains to Venice, to be transported by the man-of-war, and ultimately deposited in the family vault at Delft.

It was a most impressive ceremony. A representative of the Queen of Holland came expressly. Admirals, Generals, officials galore, special trains, funeral car, troops lining the way, minute guns, and flags half-mast high, and then the tomb was opened, and contained—nothing.

Sir Bartle Was a Real Nice Man.

From The London News.

A story of the late Sir Bartle Frere was told the other day at a meeting in Cape Town. The story was appreciated by the audience, for Sir Bartle Frere was much more popular among the British element in South Africa than with the authorities at home. According to the story, Lady Frere told a boy servant to meet Sir Bartle at a wayside station.

"But how shall I know him?" asked the boy.

"Oh, easily enough," her ladyship replied. "Look out for some one who is helping some one else."

The boy saw a gentleman assisting an old lady out of a third-class carriage and busying himself with her multitude of parcels. Approaching the gentleman, the boy asked if he was Sir Bartle, and the reply was in the affirmative.

JEFFERSON AND THE CURRENCY.

Several of the Democratic conventions in the silver States, in an obvious attempt to bolster a weak cause, are appealing in support of silver to the opinions of Jefferson on the subject, and citing the great founder of the Democratic Party to show that Democracy and free silver are natural allies. And, therefore, it becomes essential at this time to see what Jefferson really had to say on the question of money.

In 1813, in connection with a proposition to very much increase the "circulating medium," Jefferson wrote a protest to a member of Congress, laying down the following law of money: "To trade on equal terms, the common measure of values should be as nearly as possible on a par with that of its corresponding nations whose medium is in a sound state; that is to say, not in an accidental state of excess or deficiency. Now, one of the great advantages of specie as a medium is, that, being of universal value, it will keep itself at a general level, flowing out from where it is too high into parts where it is lower. Whereas, if the medium be of local value only, as paper money, if too little, indeed, gold and silver will flow in to supply the deficiency; but if too much, it accumulates, banishes the gold and silver not locked up in vaults and hoards, and depreciates itself; that is to say, its proportion to the annual produce of industry being raised, more of it is required to represent any particular article than in other countries."

Continuing this discussion of a "legal-tender" versus an "intrinsic-value" money he writes: "It is a litigated question whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evil. In the opinion of England and of English writers it is a good; in that of all other nations it is an evil; and, excepting England and her copyist, the United States, there is not a nation existing, I believe, which tolerates a paper circulation. The experiment is going on, however, desperately in England, pretty boldly with us, and at the end of the chapter we shall see which opinion experience approves; for I believe it to be one of those cases where mercantile clamor will bear down reason, until it is corrected by ruin. * * * The only advantage which Smith proposes by substituting paper in the room of gold and silver money, b. 2 c. 2. 434, is "to replace an expensive instrument with one much less costly and **sometimes** equally convenient"; that is to say, Page 437, "to allow the gold and silver to be sent abroad and converted into foreign goods," and to substitute paper as being a cheaper measure. But this makes no addition to the stock or capital of the nation. The coin sent out was worth as much, while in the country, as the goods imported and taking its place. It is only then a change of form in a part of the national capital, from that of gold and silver to other goods. He admits, too, that, while a part of the goods received in exchange for the coin exported may be materials, tools, and provisions for the employment of an additional industry, a part, also, may be taken back in foreign wines, silks, &c., to be consumed by idle people who produce nothing; and so far the substitution promotes prodigality, increases expense and corruption, without increasing production. So far, also, then, it lessens the capital of the nation. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold and silver, which last, when crowded, will find an efflux into other countries, and thus keep the quantum of medium at its salutary level."

Thus far, to show Jefferson's views on any money not as good in Europe as in America. But it will be answered by the silverites that these references are equally favorable to silver as to gold, and that the line is only drawn between a paper currency and a specie one. In reply, it can be said that as silver would be to-day the depreciated and "local" or non-exportable currency to which Jefferson was opposed, the quotations apply equally to that. But he has left more positive utterances on the relation between silver and gold, and the following can well be taken as a prophecy should this country ever try the experiment of free coinage of silver:

"I believe all the countries in Europe determine their standard of money in gold as well as silver. Thus, the laws of England direct that a pound Troy of gold, of twenty-two carats fine, shall be cut into forty-four and a half guineas, each of which shall be worth 21¼s.—that is, into 956¾s. This establishes the shilling at 5.518 grains of **pure** gold. They direct that a pound of silver, consisting of 11 1-10 ounces of pure silver and 9-10 of an ounce alloy, shall be cut into 62s. This establishes the shilling at 85.93 grains of pure silver, and, consequently, the proportion of gold to silver as 85.93 to 5.518, or as 15.57 to 1. If this be the true proportion between the value of gold and silver at the general market of Europe, then the value of the shilling, depending on two standards, is the same, whether a payment be made in gold or in silver. But if the proportion of the general market at Europe be as 15 to 1, then the Englishman who owes a pound weight of gold at Amsterdam, if he sends the pound of gold to pay it, sends 1,043.72s.; if he sends fifteen pounds of silver, he sends only 1,030.5s.; if he pays half in gold and half in silver, he pays only 1,037.11s. And this medium between the two standards of gold and silver, we must consider as furnishing the true medium value of the shilling. If the Parliament should now order the pound of gold (of one-twelfth alloy, as before,) to be put into a thousand shillings instead of nine hundred and fifty-six and three-fourths, leaving the silver as it is, the medium or true value of the shilling would suffer a change of half the difference; and in the case before stated, to pay a debt of a pound weight of gold, at Amsterdam, if he sent the pound weight of gold, he would send 1,090s.; if he sent fifteen pounds of silver, he would send 1,030.5s.; if half in gold and half in silver, he would send 1,060.7s.; which shows that this Parliamentary operation would reduce the value of the shilling in the proportion of 1,060.7 to 1,037.11.

"Now this is exactly the effect of the late change in the quantity of gold contained in your [French] louis. Your **marc d'argent fin** is cut into 53.45 livres (53 livres and 9 sous,) the **marc de l'or fin** was cut, heretofore, by law, into 784.6 livres, (784 livres and 12 sous;) gold was to silver then as 14.63 to 1. And if this was different from the proportion at the markets of Europe, the true value of your livre stood half way between the two standards. By the ordinance of Oct. 30, 1785, the **marc** of pure gold has been cut into 828.6 livres. If your standard had been in gold alone, this would have reduced the value of your livre in the proportion of 828.6 to 784.6. But as you had a standard of silver as well as gold, the true standard is the medium between the two; consequently, the value of the livre is reduced only one-half the difference—that is, as 806.6 to 784.6, which is very nearly 3 per cent. Commerce, however, has made a difference of 4 per cent., the average value of the pound sterling, formerly 24 livres, being now 25 livres. Perhaps some other circumstance has occasioned an addition of 1 per cent. to the change of your standard."

This opinion, that the value of gold and silver coins depended entirely on the quantity of metal in each, and that, therefore, they could not be maintained at any fixed ratio if the bullion price varied, is even more positively stated in his "notes on a coinage," where he said: "The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * * The legal proportion in Spain is 16 for 1; in England 15½ for 1; in France, 15 for 1. The Spaniards and English are found, in experience, to retain an overproportion of gold coins, and to lose their silver. The French have a great proportion of silver. * * * Just **principles** will lead us to disregard the legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold, in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. Perhaps we might, with safety, lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold, considering our neighborhood." And, as if this was not conclusive enough, in a subsequent report, he reiterated his assertion that "the true proportion of value between gold and silver was a mercantile problem altogether," and added: "I would still incline to give a little more than the market price for gold, because of its superior convenience in transportation."

Very timely to the present controversy was something he wrote to Hamilton in 1791, when the latter submitted to him his famous report on a mint, in which, writing of the silver dollar, the Secretary of the Treasury had stated that "species of coin has never had any settled or standard value, according to weight or fineness, but has been permitted to circulate by tale, without regard to either, very much as a mere money of convenience, while gold has had a fixed price by weight, and with an eye to its fineness. This greater stability of value of the gold coins is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold rather than silver." To this Jefferson replied, (the bold-face is not his:) "**With respect to the dollar,** it must be admitted by all the world that there is great uncertainty in the meaning of the term, and, therefore, all the world will have justified Congress for their first act of removing the uncertainty by declaring what they understand by the term, but the uncertainty once removed, exists no longer, and **I very much doubt a right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts.** Besides, the parties injured by this reduction of the value would have so much matter to urge in support of the first point of fixation."

What, perhaps, is quite as striking, is an act framed by Jefferson and passed by the Assembly of Virginia, in which, to prevent the evil of a fluctuating currency, the value of the paper money of America was settled in "sterling money, or the lawful money of England." Furthermore, of Congress he said: "They did not determine how much pure silver their money unit should contain, nor establish the proportion between their silver and gold coins." And he adds: "I omitted to observe that most of the gold and silver coins of Europe pass in the several States in America according to the quantity of pure metal they contain."

One other fact equally important is that it was during Jefferson's Administration that the coinage of silver dollars by this Government was entirely suspended. We do say that Jefferson was unfriendly to silver, but it is quite certain that he was not unfriendly to honest and stable money,

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

A COMPLIMENT RESENTED.

German Hatred of England Displayed in a Surprising Fashion.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Times.

While from all quarters in England a graceful tribute of congratulation has been paid to the Prince of Wales on his success in the Derby, not a word has appeared in the press here to show that the victories of the German Emperor's yacht arouse the slightest interest among his subjects. Bare telegrams announcing the result of the two races have, it is true, been published in most of the papers, but no comment has been vouchsafed, unless a stream of coarse abuse directed against The Times for having dared to congratulate the owner of the Meteor can be considered as such.

It would, indeed, be difficult to imagine anything more at variance with the sportsmanlike spirit of the Emperor William than the attitude adopted with regard to this incident by the German press, which alludes to the contents of your article as "monstrous," "impertinent imputations," "insolent presumption," "an incomparable piece of impudence," and so on. Instead of taking advantage of a favorable opportunity for a mutual exchange of congratulations on events far removed from the sphere of politics, the German press has once more burst out into senseless invective rivaling its language in the early months of the present year because, forsooth, the yacht was English, the waters were English, and The Times suggested that there was some English blood in the veins of the German Emperor.

As on a previous occasion, the National Zeitung has allowed its passion to get the better of its geographical knowledge, for its present diatribes are based on the assumption that Thursday's racing took place off the Isle of Wight. The National Liberal organ has evidently proved unequal to the task of dissociating the name of the yacht from that of Cowes, but it none the less presumes to warn the Emperor against showing too much zeal in pursuit of an English sport.

To the stolid German imagination it is absolutely inconceivable that pure love of sport should make Englishmen object to see the annual gathering at the Isle of Wight deprived even for one year of any of its customary brilliancy. Therefore, no pains have been spared on this side of the water to attach vital political importance to the Cowes week, one of the few occasions on which the Emperor can afford to allow a sportsman's pleasures to displace the cares of State. It is a matter for regret that the Germans, when supplementing their own defective vocabulary with English sporting terms, should have failed to grasp the meaning those terms convey to English ears.

Will Try to Climb Aconcagua.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. A. E. FitzGerald, whose volume upon his brilliant mountaineering in New-Zealand is about to be published, has conceived a more daring ambition, and will soon start to attempt the conquest of the highest mountain yet climbed. This is Aconcagua, on the borders of Chile and Argentina, and 23,000 feet high.

Mr. FitzGerald will leave England about Aug. 1, and hopes to be back in April or May next year. He will go direct to Valparaiso, and by means of the railway, which is said to be one of the most remarkable engineering achievements of its kind in the world, he will get to within twelve miles of Aconcagua. The expert and now famous Swiss guide Zurbriggen, who accompanied him and Sir Martin Conway in their recent journey across the New-Zealand Alps, will also go with Mr. FitzGerald to South America, and, in addition, he is taking with him five Swiss mountain porters.

With continued good health and good luck, Mr. FitzGerald promises to become the most successful mountaineer of the century. He is only twenty-three, yet he has already accomplished many feats, and he possesses large means, limitless ambition and pluck, and great technical skill.

Much Wickeder than Oliver Twist.

From London Truth.

Never, probably, since the historical occasion when Oliver Twist "asked for more," has a Board of Guardians been convulsed by such conduct on the part of a juvenile pauper as that which came before the Watford Guardians the other day. On this occasion the chaplain solemnly reported that a boy—the name of the miscreant has unfortunately not been recorded—"had kicked the Bible as he would a football." The board seems to have been at a loss as to the best method of dealing with the crime. The law apparently has not foreseen the possibility of such a manifestation of juvenile depravity, but after deliberation it was agreed that Mr. Burchell-Herne, the Vice Chairman, supported by another Guardian, should see the lad and talk to him.

M.—H.

From The Saratogian.

M.—H. stands for McKinley—Hobart; also for Mark Hanna.

GIFTS TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Liberal Benefactions of Americans to Educational Institutions.

The Critic of June 6 prints the following replies from the Presidents of a dozen American schools and colleges to its inquiry relative to the amount of money presented to the several institutions as endowment funds:

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

The endowment of Case School of Applied Science left by Leonard Case was in real estate in Cleveland, and its money value is not easy to determine very precisely. It is quite safe to say that it is worth $2,000,000.

CADY STALEY, President.

Cleveland, Ohio.

COOPER UNION.

The endowment of the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, during the years 1859-95, is as follows: Peter Cooper, gifts and bequests, $1,064,046.26; members of his family, $586,808.36; from other contributors, $101,068.95; total, $1,752,013.57.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The correct statement of the gifts to Cornell University by Ezra Cornell and by Henry W. Sage is: Ezra Cornell, $670,000; Henry W. Sage, $1,170,000. The services of these two men have, however, been worth much more to the University, as may be seen from the fact that half the National land grant to this State had been sold by the State for less than $500,000 before it came under the control of the University, and that under the management of Mr. Cornell and Mr. Sage the remaining half realized the gross sum of about $6,000,000.

J. G. SCHURMAN, President.

Ithaca, N. Y.

DREXEL INSTITUTE.

The late Anthony J. Drexel gave in all to Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry over $3,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was invested in the buildings and equipment. The main building will rank among the finest devoted to educational purposes in this country. The other $2,000,000 are kept intact for endowment. This enables us to make the fees very low as compared with those of institutions not endowed.

JAMES MAC ALISTER, President.

Philadelphia, Penn.

P. S.—The organization of the Institute comprises eleven departments, and offers something like forty distinct courses of instruction in fine and applied art, science, and industry—the latter term covering technical courses for men and women, most of them on new lines of training.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The value of the property which Mr. Girard bequeathed to this institution at his death is vaguously estimated, some making it as low as $5,000,000, and others as high as $7,000,000. The former is a very conservative estimate. At this time, the total invested capital of our residuary fund, taking the real estate at its assessed valuation, is, in round numbers, $15,000,000; and our net income last year was $1,031,000.

A. H. FETTEROLF, President.

Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

We have been accustomed to say that the University received from Johns Hopkins, its founder, in land and stocks, a sum estimated at more than $3,000,000, and that the Johns Hopkins Hospital received an additional sum not less in amount. This is probably near enough for all general purposes.

D. C. GILMAN, President.

Baltimore, Md.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

Asa Packer gave to Lehigh University $2,500,000 in money, and one hundred and fifteen acres of land in South Bethlehem.

T. M. BROWN, President.

South Bethlehem, Penn.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.

The legacy of $2,500,000 left to the University by the late Senator Stanford has just been paid over from his estate to the Trustees of the University. Before his death he had given the institution an endowment in land of some 90,000 acres, besides its buildings and present equipment.

G. A. CLARK, Secretary.

Palo Alto, Cal.

(The value of the land is estimated at many millions.)

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

Tulane University received from Mr. Tulane about $1,050,000. The property received from the State of Louisiana is estimated at about $200,000. Mrs. Ida A. Richardson gave nearly $150,000 for a new medical college building and equipment, and Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb has donated something over $550,000 for the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Women. These gifts, with some small donations, amount to about $2,000,000

INSULT AFTER INJURY

THE BAVARIANS THINK EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS GONE TOO FAR.

Prince Ludwig Protests Against the Conferring of an Order on the President of the Banquet at Which He Was Offended—German Bankers Opening London Offices —Fear of a Prohibitive Tariff if McKinley Wins.

BERLIN, June 21.—The excitement which prevailed throughout the South German States over the incident at the banquet of the Deutsche Verein in Moscow upon the occasion of the Czar's coronation, when the President of the banquet alluded to the German Princes as members of the suite of Prince Henry of Prussia, was subsiding rapidly, but it has now received a fresh impulse by the bestowal of the Order of the Red Eagle by the Emperor upon the Chairman whose words evoked a violent protest from Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, who resented the President's words by indignantly declaring that the Princes alluded to were neither members of Prince Henry's suite nor vassals of the German Empire.

The Bavarian press, in commenting upon the act of the Emperor in decorating the President of the banquet, interpret it as a new act of provocation on the part of Prussia, although it is a clearly customary action toward an official receiving a representative of the Kaiser, in which capacity Prince Henry went to Moscow.

Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, has sought to hush the uproar caused by the words of the President of the banquet and the resentful speech of his son and the heir to the Bavarian throne, Prince Ludwig, but popular feeling has been too strong, as was shown in the enthusiastic demonstration at the closing of the session of the Bavarian Landtag in Munich, when President von Walther thanked the royal house for watching and jealously preserving the independence of Bavaria and her guaranteed treaties. This expression was received with cheers, which were prolonged many minutes. In addition to this, the patriotic associations in all parts of South Germany are sending congratulatory messages and addresses to Prince Ludwig in great profusion.

The Catholic Party Active.

The Catholic Party is especially taking the lead in the resurgence of the Particularist agitation, and the Catholic press is vehement in denunciation of the persistent attempts to force the Prussian régime upon the independent States of Germany. The Berlin Government, in the meantime, is viewing the agitation in the South German States very quietly, and the Berlin newspapers treat the matter lightly, as though the Particularist sentiment in the South of Germany were a quantity not worthy of serious consideration.

The National Gazette characterizes the excitement as puerile, but, however lightly the Government and the press may view the agitation, it cannot be dismissed in that fashion. The fact is that the present outburst is due to a feeling which has long been in the air of South Germany, where the people and the Princes alike have silently resented the autocratic acts and speeches of the Kaiser.

Legislative proposals like the wine tax, which hit South Germany hard without touching Prussia, the vexatious treatment of the South German lines by the Prussian railways, and the dealings between the postal authorities of Prussia and the South German States have combined to keep Particularism alive. The present agitation, which is giving free vent to long repressed sentiments, is likely to do good to the whole country, and, after all, it is a family squabble which does not in any way affect the unity of the empire.

In the meantime Prince Ludwig, whose violent words at the banquet were the signal for the popular outburst of feeling, has found it prudent, or at least convenient, to go to his hunting seat in Hungary, to remain until the excitement is allayed. It is said by those who are in a position to know that his departure for Hungary was taken with a view of avoiding the rousing ovations which the people of Munich and other places were preparing to give him.

Effect of the Boerse Bill.

The passage of the Government's Boerse bill, prohibiting future and certain other transactions on the German Boerses, has already resulted in eight Berlin bankers dealing in stocks opening branch establishments in Copt Hall, in London, and also in Brussels and Antwerp, with a view of continuing their dealings in time transactions, which are forbidden here. The statement made by The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette that the German Government, acting upon a motion made in the Reichstag by Count von Kanitz, has made overtures to France with a view of having that Government join Germany in the suppression of time dealings in grain, is believed to be baseless. Anyhow, it would be impossible for France to entertain such a proposal.

German Fear of McKinley.

The nomination of McKinley for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican Convention held in St. Louis is hailed here with satisfaction so far as the security of a gold currency is concerned, but there are fears that his election would mean the enactment of a prohibitive tariff by the American Congress.

Several Berlin exporters who have recently visited the United States for the purpose of studying the situation, with a view of devising means to give impulse to their trade, have returned here with the conviction that no improvement can be expected within a measurable time. However, it is only German drugs, colors, and chemicals that are stationary. Kid gloves and paper goods find a ready market in the United States.

Herr Lutgenan, who was recently elected to the Reichstag by the Socialists of Dortmund, has become involved in a libel suit between the Dortmund Anzeiger and the Arbeiter Zeitung, a Socialist organ. The Anzeiger published an article alleging that Lutgenan had been alone in a private room attached to a restaurant owned by a man named Osthues, a Socialist friend of Lutgenan's, with Frau Osthues, and that the two were playing chess for kisses. The Anzeiger asserted that the servants in the restaurant bored holes in the door of the private room, through which they observed the alleged exchanges of kisses.

The Arbeiter Zeitung took up the cudgels in behalf of Lutgenan, and called the editor of the Anzeiger all sorts of names, whereupon the latter brought an action for libel against the Arbeiter Zeitung, which resulted in a judgment against the Socialist paper, which was fined 50 marks. A further result of the trial is that Lutgenan has become publicly compromised, and whatever usefulness he may have possessed as representative legislator has been greatly impaired.

A Scheme to Import Coolies.

The Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist newspaper, asserts that a numoer of Silesian land owners are entering into a combination with the object of obtaining coolies from China to replace the native German laborers and the Russians and Poles now employed in farm and field work. According to the Vorwaerts, a Berlin agent has arranged to supply the required number of coolies at 1 mark (about 25 cents) a day per head, all expenses included.

Herr Rosenthal, the pianist, will begin a professional tour of the United States on Nov. 10.

According to the Magdeburg Zeitung the powers have addressed a collective note to Turkey advising an immediate meeting of the Cretan Assembly, the revival of the Halepa treaty, and a promise of the eventual autonomy of Crete under a system similar to that of Samos.

At a Socialist mass meeting held here last evening Ottilie Baeder, Herr Fischer, member of the Reichstag for Berlin; Herr Borgmann, a hatmaker, and Herr Erbe, a bricklayer, were chosen as delegates to the coming International Labor Congress in London.

VON BLAUTHER NOT GUILTY.

Wrong Man Arrested in Vienna for a San Francisco Murder.

VIENNA, June 21.—The publication here of a warrant issued in San Francisco for the arrest of Joseph von Blauther, an ex-officer of the Austrian Army, who is supposed to have murdered a woman named Mrs. Lengfer, has led to the discovery of two photographs of von Blauther. These photographs, when compared with one of the murderer, which has been received here, show that they are not pictures of the same man.

The police here believe that the murderer, prior to killing Mrs. Lengfer, had stolen papers from the real von Blauther, which, being found by the San Francisco police, led them to believe that the murderer's true name was von Blauther.

FLYING FROM TURKISH RULE.

Two Steamers to Take Persecuted Christians from Crete.

ATHENS, June 21.—Two steamers have gone from the Piraeus for the purpose of removing from Crete the Christian women and children who are desirous of leaving the island because of the insurrection there against Turkish rule. The insurgents have refused to accept the terms of the Porte, which, in effect, are that they lay down their arms before the matter of reforms is considered.

The situation is deplorable. Christian villages have been seized by the Turkish troops, and hundreds of families are wandering about in the hills in an absolutely destitute condition.

The Turkish troops have retired to Bukolies, and the Christians have advanced to Alikianou.

IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Great Procession and Rejoicing in the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 21.—There was a great demonstration here to-day in honor of President Diaz, who has been renominated for a fifth term. There was a procession of about 8,000 thousand persons, including 4,000 pure-blooded Indians from neighboring villages, carrying banners and flags. The bells were ringing all day, and to-night there was a display of fireworks.

Forty volumes, with more than 500,000 signatures, favoring the renomination of President Diaz, were presented. He had practically no opposition.

Entertained the Congregationalists.

LONDON, June 21.—Hailey Stewart, an ex-member of the House of Commons, gave a garden party yesterday at Clapham in honor of the Congregational pilgrims from the United States, who are visiting points of interest in this country.

Guinnes Rogers delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he said he hated the suggestion of a difference between Great Britain and the United States. Dunning Parke responded.

TOO HOT TO STAY INDOORS.

Pouring Rains Bring to End a Day of Discomfort.

It is disappointing, after so fervid a day as yesterday, to see that the officials of the Weather Bureau, with their high-priced instruments, registered the heat as only 86° at the hottest hour. The thermometer at the corner drug store made the temperature from 92° to 96°, and then depressed the expectation of the man who looked it in the face.

Mr. Dunn's apparatus is in the shade 200 feet in the air in the Manhattan Life Building tower, and is lightly moved by radiation. Sun heat is about fourteen degrees hotter than the temperature in shade unaffected by radiation. Consequently, the temperature on the sunny side of the street yesterday was 100°, or above blood heat. On the shady side, owing to radiation from pavements and walls, the temperature was about 94° at the time the official mercury paused at 86° in its upward flight. The air was 85 per cent. as moist as it was possible for it to be, and that caused the discomfort.

To get away from heat and humidity several hundred thousand persons went to the country and seaside. Fifty thousand—perhaps 75,000—went to Coney Island. The Bay Ridge Ferry carried 12,000 persons there, and the Iron Steamboat Company 18,000. The roof space of the Island was hardly wide enough to shelter the crowd when the rain came. Many a new straw hat was warped while the owner ran from cover to cover without being able to escape from the rain. The old Iron Steamboat Pier, with 8,000 square yards of floor space, was crowded, and the new pier, with 5,000 yards of room, was also packed while the rain lasted.

The crowd was the spectacle of the day at Coney Island, and almost every person was glad to be there, to see it and be one of it. The Cannibal Boomerang Throwers, the Madagascar Wild Woman, the up-to-date wheels, and the new-fashioned merry-go-rounds had plenty of patronage. The excise regulations were feebly enforced. Drinking at bars was not allowed, but anybody could have everything he wanted at tables. Of all who were there only thirty-two were arrested for disorderly conduct, or one to about each 2,000.

Manhattan Beach admitted through the railroad gates about 7,000 persons. Sousa played to a crowded pavilion. The bicycle track was in use by thirty or forty amateurs in training for races, and the grand stand was partially filled by loungers-on. The tables on the great piazza of the Manhattan Beach Hotel were filled from noon to 9 P. M.

In the repose of the Oriental Hotel were several hundred persons. Senator Stewart of Nevada was among them.

The outpouring from the city to other resorts taxed the suburban transit facilities. South Beach, Far Rockaway, the Jersey beaches, and the Sound resorts were thronged with visitors. The Hoboken ferries carried thousands across the river. The trolley lines of Brooklyn environs carried thousands of Greater New-Yorkers to Fort Hamilton, North Beach, Ulmer Park, Jamaica, and Bergen Beach.

Central Park was a lounging place for other thousands. The Seventh Regiment Band played in the Mall between 4 and 5 P. M. The drives were crowded with equipages in the late afternoon. The Menagerie has a new and rare animal on exhibition—a black South African panther. He is a specimen of medium size, and measures eight feet from his nose to the tip of his tail. He weighs about 225 pounds. In the South African forest he is regarded as a dangerous beast. He lay asleep most of the time yesterday while crowds of children looked at him.

Bronx and Van Cortlandt Parks, almost in the country for most New-Yorkers, had within their ample borders yesterday a number of picnic parties. Cyclists did not mind the heat. Miss Georgia Cayvan, just back from her European trip, was out with a party of young women on Riverside Drive after the shower. Miss Jennie Yeamans and Lottie Gilson were other theatrical women a-wheel. Dr. O'Sullivan was bracing himself up for the Fleming trial by a long run on his bicycle, and George Gordon Battle took a spin out Seventh Avenue and back. Mrs. Wilmot Jones of Omaha, who is stopping at the Majestic, was conspicuous in Lenox Avenue by wheeling, attended by a groom in blue livery on a wheel about three yards behind her. Several women were cycling in the up-town drives yesterday followed by women servants.

SEVERAL OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Five Persons Prostrated in This City and Brooklyn.

Several persons in this city and Brooklyn were overcome by the intense heat of yesterday, but in no case was the accident fatal.

Thomas Egan, thirty-four years old, of Sweeny's Hotel, on Park Row, was overcome by the heat yesterday morning at 26 Henry Street. He was attended by a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance surgeon and then taken home.

Mary Ledbeater, thirty years old, of 28 East Thirtieth Street, was overcome by the heat in front of 105 Eldridge Street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Abraham C. Harris, twenty-four years old, of 297 Third Avenue, while riding a bicycle on the bicycle track at Manhattan Beach, succumbed to the heat and fell off, receiving a scalp wound. He was taken to the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn.

Frank Reardon, twenty-one years old, of 39 Barrow Street, became overheated while riding on a trolley car on Church Avenue, Brooklyn. He was attended by a physician and taken home by friends.

Lawrence Frohaurer, a coach driver, of 323 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, while returning from a funeral yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Bushwick Avenue and Vanderveer Street fell from the coach into the street and his scalp was torn open. The surgeon said the accident was due to the heat. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

PRAYED FOR MR. M'KINLEY

HIS PASTOR ASKS FOR HIM WISDOM AND STRENGTH EQUAL TO NEEDS.

Conditions for a Sure Election—"No Man Having Put His Hand to the Plow and Looking Backward" Is Fit for Heaven—Mark Hanna Due in Canton To-day—The Candidate's Sunday and His Callers—More Congratulatory Messages.

CANTON, Ohio, June 21.—Major McKinley passed his first Sunday as the Republican Presidential candidate in much the same manner as previous Sundays had been spent by him. The principal change was in his surroundings and not his actions. His home sheltered beneath its roof an unusual number of occupants. There were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley of New-York, Gen Russell H. Hastings, his wife, and son of the Bermudas, formerly United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, and earlier Second Lieutenant of McKinley's company in the celebrated Twenty-third Ohio Regiment.

Then there were several members of the family, who came in to spend part of the day. The people respected the sanctity of the day and the quiet of the family, and aside from Dr. Phillips, the family physician, who merely dropped in to make sure that all was well, there were no callers save the visiting newspaper correspondents.

In the morning Major McKinley attended divine worship in the First Methodist Church. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hastings and by Capt. Hiestand, United States Army, who for several years served as Inspector General of the Ohio militia on the Governor's staff. He is now on leave, and is spending it in Canton. They entered the church just a moment before the services began, and Mrs. Hastings found a seat with Mrs. McKinley, the Major's mother, filling the family pew, and the two gentlemen were given seats just across the aisle. The McKinley pew is situated well to the front, being the sixth from the pulpit in the centre block.

The audience room was not crowded but was well filled with the usual congregation. Major McKinley, at church, was so much the accustomed thing that not even as a Presidential candidate did he attract attention beyond probably a score of strangers. The First Methodist Church stands at Tuscarawas and Cleveland Streets, in the centre of the business part of the town. It is an attractive, substantial stone structure with a modest tower at one corner. Its interior shows the cathedral style, modified by modern demands for comfort and convenience.

The main entrances are at the sides of the pulpit and organ loft on the north, so that persons face the congregation on entering. The auditorium is nearly square and the Sabbath school room opens out of it in the rear so that when occasion demands the capacity may be nearly doubled. There is a great organ, filling the space back of the pulpit, and a gallery between, affording room for the large chorus choir, which is a feature of the church. On the east and west sides are handsome memorial windows of cathedral glass, and the whole effect of the room is stately and pleasing.

Attached to the reading desk is a telephone transmitter by means of which through the central office several elderly and infirm members of the church, prevented by their physical condition from attending church, hear the sermon and hymns. This was one of the first pulpits, if not the very first, to be thus equipped.

The Rev. Eugene P. Edmunds, D. D., is pastor. He has filled the pulpit for nearly five years, and under the laws of the Methodist Church must be transferred to another charge at the annual conference which meets in September. So that in the event of Major McKinley's election, Dr. Edmunds will not be "the President's pastor."

The advertised topic of the morning discourse was "Success and Its Attainment," and so pertinent was it to the situation that nearly every one expected Mr. Edmunds to speak largely upon the event of the week, But instead it only was a contrast, the connection between it and his theme being wholly inferencial. However, in describing the conditions and requirements of a successful candidacy for the prize of immortal life, the preacher showed a knowledge of practical politics methods that could have been the result only of close observation.

In the opening prayer the pastor referred in these words to his distinguished auditor: "And now, O, Lord, for a moment hear us while we turn in this home church to him whose name is on all lips, and for whom all our hearts go out. Bless him in the future as thou hast in the past, with wisdom and strength, that he may discharge aright all the momentous duties which Thou hast laid upon him."

Dr. Edmunds's text was the words in the tenth and eleventh verses of the first chapter of the second general Epistle of Peter: "Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure: for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall: for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The opening words of the sermon were his only direct utterance upon the subject prominent, if not uppermost, in the minds of his hearers.

"We have just passed through a week whose historic significance none is disposed to underestimate," he said. "The highest attainment of free government was illustrated and the sacred privileges of American citizenship exercised in the choice of men and measures representing a vast number of our fellow-citizens. Momentous in its results though that great gathering was, it is to-day in this place only suggestive of a more important event in which all are infinitely interested."

The word "calling," he said, as used in this and other passages of the New Testament, means the divine invitation given to all to a participation in the prvileges and enjoyment of our holy Christianity; "election" to the choosing of a person to fill a certain office, to execute certain trusts, or to enjoy certain privileges. The preacher proceeded to discuss the elements or conditions necessary to success in the spiritual conflict, prefacing with the remark:

"It is the consensus of mankind and the teaching of Jesus Christ that no man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God. To win, we must strive."

The first condition of a sure election, he said, was that a man must announce his candidacy. To succeed, he must command a stronger constituency than his secret inclinations. A second requirement was "to have a platform, then stand on it. To be passive, knowing nothing, believing nothing, may be freedom to an oyster, but not to a man. We will think, draw conclusions, and these will crystallize into beliefs governing his life.

"What," the preacher asked, "can more certainly relegate to the rear, win the contempt of all men, and overwhelm with just defeat a party or its advocates than having no platform on which to rest, representing no principle, the champion of no worthy cause." A third element, largely determinative of the victory for which the candidate strives, was the courage with which he made the struggle. "Whatever else may be deprecated in the methods of modern political contests," said the preacher, "this one thing can but command the admiration of all—the sublime confidence with which each party organization advocates its policy. No matter how unfavorable the conditions, there is no shrinking, no faltering, no uncertain sound in the trumpet calls to united and decisive action. Courage must be awakened and maintained at whatever cost, for triumphal marches are not made to the music of muffled drums or to bugle notes of retreat."

As additional and concluding elements of successful candidacy, the preacher grouped caution and enthusiasm. "No man with intrusted interests at stake," he said, "can afford to be thoughtless or indiscreet. What on the part of other men would be inconsequential, from him would be startling and disastrous. You have yet in mind a party which attributed its Presidential Waterloo to three words untimely spoken. All hail to the men or party organizations which by weight of argument, strong appeals, beating drums, and marching processions can set aflame with patriotic devotion the State or Nation. It quickens love for the Republic, emphasizes the privilege of citizenship, and insures fidelity in the use of the ballot.

"Of the many Presidential candidates who will be in the field, but one will be elected. Of the many who will earnestly hope for and faithfully strive for the support of their fellow-citizens in attaining positions of honor and trust, the majority will fail—defeated, it may be, not from lack of personal worth, not because of unwise measures adopted in conducting the campaign, but owing to contingencies for which they were not responsible, and over which they have no control.

"The candidacy for God's favor is not so. Political parties may fail, but God's word never fails. And it is His infallible affirmation that if you are steadfast, if you do these things, you shall never fall. Go home to-day rejoicing—your election is sure. Sleep peacefully to-night—your election is sure. Fight enthusiastically in life; shout victoriously in death—your election is sure."

After the service was over Major McKinley put his mother's arm within his own and made his way to the door, responding to many cordial and kindly greetings from friends and neighbors. Putting his mother in the family carriage, he entered another, in which, with Mr. Abner McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, he returned to his own home.

Hundreds of letters of congratulation and a few telegrams accumulated last night and to-day. Among them were the following:

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

A mass meeting of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League congratulates you.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The Union Veterans' League of this city tender you their hearty congratulations, pledge their earnest support, and say that our North Star State will give you 50,000 majority.

HARTFORD, Conn.

Gen. George Austin Bowen, President of the Woodstock McKinley and Hobart Club, sends the club's congratulations.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN.

(In 1892 Major McKinley visited Woodstock and participated in the Fourth of July celebration, when a McKinley tree was planted, Chauncey M. Depew making a speech over it.)

CHICAGO.

McKinleyism, originated as a term of reproach, has become the only slogan of success.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

NEW-YORK.

All my father's family rejoice at your nomination.

P. T. SHERMAN.

ST. PAUL, Minn.

Permit me to add my congratulations to the many that you are receiving. Your nomination is a fulfillment and a realization of Republican principles, decreed by the people themselves. I feel sure that history will date from that nomination the greatest epoch of prosperity for the American people that they ever enjoyed.

C. K. Davis, United States Senator.

MANSFIELD, Ohio.

I have not hurried in sending you my congratulations for your nomination as the next President of the United States, but they are none the less hearty and sincere. I will gladly do all I can to secure your triumphant election.

JOHN SHERMAN.

DECATUR, Ill.

Employes of the Wabash Railroad shops send congratulations.

COVINGTON, Ky.

The William Reidlin Republican Club elected you the first honorary member on its roll.

The mail is beginning to exhibit the humors of the campaign. One envelope was addressed "President Will Be McKinley."

Mark A. Hanna has advised Major McKinley that with two or three friends he will come to Canton to-morrow, reaching here at 1:20 o'clock P. M. Col. and Mrs. Fred D. Grant will accompany him.

RUSHED INTO THE WATER DRESSED

Thomas P. Cramford Illustrated His Life-Saving Method.

While the crowd was greatest at South Beach yesterday afternoon, a middle-aged man was seen to run into the surf, dressed in all his clothing. He was hurrying into deep water, when some of the bathers intercepted him, took him back, and handed him over to the police. His action created great excitement. The man was locked up.

He said he was Thomas P. Cramford, and had recently retired from the regular army. He said he had been stopping at the Cornish Arms Hotel, in this city. He had deposited $1,000 with the clerk. Papers found on his person proved all his statements, apparently. He had drawn $100 of the $1,000. He denied wanting to kill himself. He said he became involved in a dispute as to the best way to save a drowning person, and to show how a man should enter the water with all his clothing on to make a rescue, he went in.

TRIED HARD TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Wheeler Stabbed Himself, Then Fell into the Lake.

William Wheeler, forty-two years old, a lawyer, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night after having attempted suicide in Central Park. He is suffering from alcoholism.

Wheeler stabbed himself several times in the left breast with a penknife, and then tumbled over into the lake. He was made a prisoner and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then transferred to Bellevue Hospital.

He refused to give his address, but said that George Spencer Hart of 26 West Fifty-sixth Street, President of the Third Avenue cable line, was his brother-in-law.

Bost Inhaled Gas and Died.

Bruno E. Bost, dealer in women's dress trimmings at 420 Fifth Street, was found dead in his room last evening, having committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas.

ENGINEER DEAD AT HIS POST.

Narrow Escape of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Fast Mail.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 21.—The fact that a fireman happened to notice the failure to signal the drawkeeper on the big bridge across the Mississippi River here yesterday is all that saved the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fast mail from going to the bottom of the river.

The train was going at the rate of a mile a minute, with Engineer Giddings dead at his post, where he could not be seen readily by the fireman when the bridge was approached.

The draw was open, and had the train been a minute sooner, or had the fireman not noted the failure to whistle, it would have gone through the draw or dashed into the train standing on the other side. Giddings had a terrible gash in his head and was dead, but how he met his death is a mystery.

SPAIN SAID TO BE EXCITED.

Talk of Fight with Us Because of Republican Cuban Plank.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Madrid says that the platform adopted by the St. Louis Convention has caused much anger in Spain, and that a conflict with the United States is almost certain.

The Rothschilds have loaned the Government 100,000,000 pesetas on the security of the Almaden quicksilver mines, and the money will be mostly applied to the purchase of warships.

The Government is responding to an undoubted national sentimcnt, trusting probably to receiving help from other powers.

MADRID, June 21.—The Liberals have introduced in the Senate a motion censuring the United States for its attitude regarding Cuba.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—CAMBRIDGE—Capt. A. Heese.

—BRUNSWICK—Quincy A. Shaw of Boston.

—BUCKINGHAM—R. Hall McCormack of Chicago.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army.

—HOFFMAN—John D. Spreckels and S. M. Shortridge of California.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky, Quartermaster General R. N. Batcheider, United States Army; John P. Sanborn, and J. R. Bartlett of the Nicaragua Construction Company.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Standard, (Ger.) Sohlemick, Rotterdam June 6, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS

OPINIONS OF MERCHANTS AND POLICE ON THEIR EXISTENCE.

Capt. Adam A. Cross Speaks of the Impossibility of Having Complaints Attended to, and Offers Suggestions—Robert J. Dean Says that It Is Impossible to Do Business Without Inconveniencing Pedestrians More or Less.

The obstructing of sidewalks by merchants in the territory between Cortlandt and Canal Streets, west of Broadway, part of which is known as the dry goods district and part as the wholesale grocers' district, was a subject of public interest and discussion yesterday.

Attention to defiance of law and the grabbing of public property for private uses, to the inconvenience and peril of the traveling public, had been drawn by the exhaustive article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which treated the question in its legal and logical aspects, and the contention that business greed, abuses that clamored for action, and official neglect was fully sustained by snap-shot illustrations of some of the features of obstruction. They at once gave eye inspiration, and afforded corroboration of the arraignments in the text of the article.

Several persons interested in various ways in the enforcement or non-enforcement of the law, and who should be, of all interested, the most likely to use forcible argument according to their lights, were talked with yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. In one case the important fact was discovered that there exists within the boundaries of the district chosen for the study of the sidewalk obstruction nuisance an ideally perfect mercantile structure, having facilities for loading or unloading trucks which do away with the usurpation and nuisance caused by street loading and unloading. This is because these operations are conducted in an interior court.

The main argument in defense of the abuses noted in THE TIMES is that when the streets of the lower part of New-York were laid out and the business houses were erected it was never supposed that the mercantile interests of the district would attain such gigantic importance, or that there would be such a multitude of pedestrians in such streets during business hours.

While it was admitted that if each mercantile house doing a trucking business had a courtyard for loading and unloading there would be no sidewalk obstruction, it was held that on account of the immense value of real estate and the necessity of economy in this regard, no general plan of courtyard facilities could be possible. One of the suggestions for improving the condition of affairs was the construction of elevated down-town streets, so that the offices of merchants would be on the second floors of the buildings now in use, with stores, &c., and trucking could go on below such elevated streets.

The police argument was in the main that, while complaints of violations of the ordinance which prohibits the obstruction of sidewalks pour into the Corporation Attorney's office, the civil courts cannot try all cases satisfactorily, and that 90 per cent. of the complaints are dismissed after great delay.

Capt. Adam A. Cross has charge of the Fifth Precinct, in which is the greater part of the district which was investigated by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The district is interesting to a student of the sidewalk-obstruction question because the question of police venality before the Lexow committee had mainly to do with bribegiving by sidewalk grabbers and the acceptance of the money by guardmen of this precinct. John T. Stephenson, one of its Captains, was convicted of profiting by such practices and cashiered. His case is now in abeyance, pending a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The views of Capt. Cross on the subject of sidewalk obstructions are important, because he ranks among the most intelligent and best educated men on the force, and also because he has studied the subject in all its bearings.

"If," he said yesterday, "I talk on the subject, with the article in THE TIMES for a text, it will be as a member of the force, and neither to criticise the law nor the persons charged with taking cognizance of the complaints of violating the ordinance which regulates the use of sidewalks and which are sent to them by the police.

"I am in daily consultation with business men of the precinct who, owing to the nature and extent of their business, are compelled to a certain degree to blockade the sidewalks in front of their places. I have no hesitation in saying that they are doing their utmost to transact their business with a minimum of annoyance to the traveling public.

"The situation, however, is a critical one. What with one complaint or another and the want of proper terminal facilities, business is being gradually driven out of New-York and trucking is suffering. Merchants will tell of the quantity of goods which are ordered and which reach their destination which never touch New-York—they are not handled here.

"As to complaints, we have sent as many as 100 cases of violations of ordinances to the Corporation Attorney in one day. Not all sidewalk cases by any means, however. Of late we have sent in few of such complaints, but there was a time when we had to send out a section of men to clear the truck blockade in West Broadway. This does not occur now because business, as I said, has been driven out of New-York.

"The trouble is that when the district was laid out no foresight was exercised. It was not planned as it should have been. Look at the map, and you'll find that in some parts of it a block is a mile.

"The situation so far as the sidewalk obstructions go is well illustrated in the pictures in THE TIMES's article, but if you examine some of them you will see that merchants have had due regard not only for facilitating the walking public, but for protecting them. There are steps to the platforms, and guard rails to prevent accidents in some cases.

"The law is not clear enough to act on readily. The ordinances are conflicting. It's hard to tell what is a violation sometimes. For instance, permits are given for gutter bridges and an additional curb by the Department of Public Works, and this comprehends a plank held in place by irons for 'backing.' Now, the department officials know that this is to facilitate the backing of trucks to platforms for delivery or taking away of goods. Sanction is thus given indirectly to a practice that the ordinance prohibits. Sequentially this is a tacit recognition of the right to bar or obstruct the sidewalks and that business cannot be transacted without such obstruction.

"Of course, the remedy lies—if it is not the intention of the walking public to drive all business out of New-York except what may be carried on on the river front—in putting up structures with a courtyard, where trucks shall go to load and unload.

"And the initial step to such a change has been taken in this precinct. We have exactly such a building at Worth and Hudson Streets. It is the business house of Garner & Co., dry goods merchants at 16 Worth Street. It was so constructed that trucks drive across the sidewalk into a courtyard, where the unloading and loading is done from the first floor.

"But this necessitates some blockading of the sidewalk in driving into and out of the courtyard. It, however, relieves the street of the stationing of trucks and the skidding of goods across the sidewalks and the driving of pedestrians onto the platforms or out into the street.

"Merchants in talking with me are of one mind in declaring that they do not desire to do anything that will incommode the public, and I must say that I have always found them ready to act on any reasonable suggestion—such as steps to platforms, guard rails, and so on.

"As to complaints, it is a fact that the majority of them are made by non-residents. I mean persons who earn their money in New-York and who live out of the city. They include all classes who do not need to obstruct the sidewalks from bank Presidents down to clerks. Most of them live in New-Jersey.

"The complaints are generally against the use of skids in streets which lead to the Pavonia Ferry, such as Chambers and Warren Streets. All such complaints are taken cognizance of, and while merchants, owing to the construction of the buildings, are compelled to use skids, their employes, I know, are instructed to be expeditous and even to put the skids aside in loading to let pedestrians go by. I have insisted on this, and the result is shown in the absence of complaints of obstructions by skidding.

"Speaking of buildings, why, many were put up expressly with the idea that in trucking the vehicle should be backed up over the sidewalks; any architect can tell that this was the original plan.

"So far as the law goes, our main reliance is on Section 52 of Chapter 6 of Article IV. of the Revised Ordinances, which is referred to in the article in THE TIMES.

"Now, about the people who are in the district during business hours. The majority of them recognize that without some obstruction of the sidewalks it would be impossible to do business. It would be driven out of the city were it otherwise. All that can be done is to regulate it, so that there shall be enough sidewalk for pedestrians. The business men of the district who do not use the sidewalks or cause any obstruction recognize the necessity for such use of the sidewalks, and submit to the annoyances it causes without grumbling. They realize that to a certain extent it is unavoidable."

The firm of R. J. Dean & Co., bankers and storage warehouse keepers, have vast interests in the dry goods and wholesale grocery district and elsewhere. In the city they use about eighty buildings, of which twenty-one are for cold storage. In the district which was the subject of investigation by THE TIMES, they have twenty-five buildings in use.

"I have read the article in THE TIMES with interest," said Mr. Robert J. Dean last evening. "Possibly, however, there was misinformation in regard to a description of one place at 212 Duane Street. There was no moving of a doorway there. The doorway is, as it has always been, level with the façade of the building, and it is not up to the outer edge of the stoop line.

"So far as Dean & Co. are concerned, the Custom House officials and the Board of Fire Underwriters will say that not only have we acted on all suggestions for improving the safety of our places, but that we ourselves have suggested improvements which we have carried on, and which have been adopted by warehousemen. And we have not yet been called upon to answer a complaint of violating the ordinance concerning sidewalks.

"I have studied the question of sidewalk obstructions, and it is not long since I had a conference with Mayor Strong on the subject. New-York's a big city, but it was badly laid out when business was not a tithe of what it is to-day. Goods have got to be handled or business must cease. The sidewalk is none of our concern, as we never put a package of goods on it. In loading or unloading, goods are carried to and from our warehouses directly. With our cold storage and the ammonia system our daily use and handling of 120 tons of ice ceased. If we offend at all, it is in skidding our goods from trucks as expeditiously as possible.

"I would, nevertheless, like to see the problem of business and the traveling public solved. A practical suggestion of how to handle merchandise without taking it across the sidewalks would be very acceptable. The courtyard plan is, of course, the best, but I fail to see its practicability. Real estate is too high for business concerns to buy and build to such an end. In time, whether by legal compulsion or not, we shall see a few of such structures, but they cannot become universal.

"A law compelling the erection of such buildings and restricting business to them would not be either fair or practicable. So far as we possibly can we guard against obstructing the sidewalk by skidding, and are not complained of. I have no criticism for the methods of others.

"The suggestion that goods be delivered from and taken in at the second floor cannot be adopted. I have studied this, and the scheme to take goods across West, South, and Front Streets by a sort of elevated railroad. The danger with this plan is great. You cannot guard against accidents from falling goods.

"As to the law, I hold that the sidewalk within the stoop line belongs to the owner of the property. In my opinion, this has never been clearly settled in the courts. Assuming that my view is correct, I would not occupy that portion permanently, but if I put goods there for exhibition only, and was interfered with, I would make a test case of it.

"In my talk with Mayor Strong, the questions at issue in regard to the general system were discussed. He is a merchant and the head of the municipality, and knows it is wrong to put goods on the sidewalk, and yet he cannot receive or send out a parcel of goods without sending it across the sidewalk."

A member of an important firm in the wholesale grocery district, who insisted on speaking anonymously, said:

"I can only see one remedy. Build elevated streets along the river fronts from Canal Street, North River, around the Battery to Canal Street, East River—and build them for the future. Build them for the 2,000,000 visitors we may expect in time from Long Island, the 2,000,000 from New-Jersey, and the 2,000,000 from the north.

"Let them have accommodations for cars and pedestrians, and let the streets underneath be for trucking, for delivering, and receiving goods.

"With such a system all stores and offices would be on the second floors of buildings, as they would be convenient for those who would use the elevated structure. That's the only way out of it.

"I am a law-abiding man and a respecter of ordinances, but business cannot be done without some sidewalk obstruction. The trucking interest has rights, and commerce, too. If they are not respected they will have to go where they will have better terminal facilities, and where they will not be interfered with. There is talk of such emigration already.

"There should be better facilities here. Let me instance St. Louis. I know of ten grocery houses under one roof there with every facility for receiving and sending out goods without annoyance to the public that uses the streets.

"As to the system of complaining," said a police official, "it amounts to this: The complaints in the majority of cases are dismissed by the Civil Justices to whom they are taken by the Corporation Attorney. I don't know why this is, but I suppose that the Justices have common sense, and know that merchants cannot do business without making some use of the sidewalks."

The Second Precinct has part of the district to which attention was drawn by THE TIMES, and of the system there a Sergeant on duty said yesterday:

"Complaints are forwarded daily from here to the Corporation Attorney for action. Out of 100, 90 are dismissed by the Civil Justices. The number sent by this precinct average fifteen a day. We record them in a special book, and make them out on a special blank. The trouble appears to be in delay in acting on the complaints. There are so many of them that were the Justices to attend solely to them, they would not be able to give proper attention to each case."

BOB WILSON, DESPERADO, KILLED.

His Two Companions Captured After a Desperate Fight.

NORTH BRANCH, Minn., June 21.—"Bob" Wilson, the leader of the desperadoes who murdered Jacob Hay and Andrew Paul and attempted to kill Dr. Burnside Foster at Myoming, Minn., Saturday morning, was killed shortly after 1 o'clock this morning a few miles from here, and the other two, James Cunningham and George Kelley, were captured after making a desperate resistance. Cunningham was badly wounded.

The men are desperadoes who have been committing robberies along the St. Paul and Duluth Road for the last month

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION FAILS TO INSPIRE CONFIDENCE.

The Gold Plank a Long Step in Advance, but Mr. McKinley's Nomination Provokes No Enthusiasm in Financial Circles—The Vanderbilt Dividends and Statements—Condition of the Iron and Coal Trades—The Industrial Outlook.

MONDAY—A. M.

The adoption of a gold plank in the platform of the Republican National Convention was the most encouraging incident of the week, and it caused quite a sharp rally in prices. The nomination of Mr. McKinley was not received with enthusiasm in financial circles, because of his unsatisfactory record on currency matters. His friends say, however, that he is too good a politician to become a platform breaker, and should this prove to be true, and he should be elected in November, it is undeniable that the currency situation has been vastly improved by the events of the week.

The course of the market has been a disappointment to those who believed that a declaration in favor of the gold standard would so clear the financial atmosphere that there would be good buying of investment securities, which would be followed by a demand for the more speculative issues. It is true that prices are higher than they were a week ago, but, compared with the importance of the events, the gains have been immaterial. Commission-house orders were exhausted early in the week, and the market was left without support, except from speculative operators whose sole object is to unload the stocks they have acquired in anticipation of an advance. It is noteworthy that the market was distinctly weak on the day of the nomination of Mr. McKinley and again on Saturday.

Political matters so absorbed attention during the week that other matters of importance were overlooked. The declaration of the Vanderbilt dividends under ordinary circumstances, combined with the satisfactory showing made by the companies, would have been followed by investment buying, but they passed almost unnoticed. Reports of the iron and steel trade are encouraging, and the anthracite coal business is declared to be in better condition than for years. An advance in coal prices is expected in July. The crop conditions are described as promising large yields, although the prevailing low prices for agricultural products are disappointing to the farmer. General business, while dull, is on a substantial basis, and is likely to improve from this on. Bank clearings, of course, reflect the general business, but the comparisons are not discouraging. The strength of the industrials is attributed to the political prospects, for in the event of the success of the Republican Party in the coming elections it is felt that there will be no adverse litigation to the trusts. In fact, the omission of all reference to "combinations in restraint of trade" is regarded as one of the most suggestive features of the St. Louis platform.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	June 22, '96.	June 24, '95.
American Cotton Oil	15¾	15	15¾	28
American Cotton Oil pf	55½	55½	75¼	96
*American Sugar Refineries	123⅝	120⅜	114¾	114
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104	103⅜	99⅜	99⅜
American Tobacco	68	65	112⅝	112⅝
Ann Arbor	9	..	..	..
Ann Arbor pf	25¼	25¼	..	..
Atch., T. S. F., al in. pd	15⅞	14⅞	..	..
Atch., T. & S. F. pf	23¾	21⅞	..	28
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	1⅝	3⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	19¼	18	63½	73
*Bay State Gas	27½	26⅜	21⅝	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	95½	92	..	..
Brooklyn R. T.	36	35	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	58	55	..	..
Canada Southern	51¼	50¼	55	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16	22¼	..
Chicago Great Western	17⅜	17	15¾	..
Chicago Gas	69¾	67½	72⅝	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80¾	79	84⅞	..
Chi. & Northwestern	106	103½	99¼	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	79⅛	77⅝	67⅝	..
C. M. & St. P. pf	129	127¾	122½	..
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	72⅝	70¾	72½	..
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	34	32⅝	45¾	..
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	80¾	80	93	..
Colorado Coal & Iron	11½	11	9⅞	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	27	33	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1¼	1	9	..
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol.	16⅞	15	26	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	156½	154¾	145¾	..
Delaware & Hudson	126¾	125	129½	..
Del., Lack. & Western	164¾	162	163½	..
Denver & Rio Grande	14	13⅞	15½	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	48	47	..
Detroit Gas	28¼	27¼	33½	..
Dis. & Cattle Feed., all. in pd.	17⅛	16½	20¼	..
Ed. Elec. Illuminating of N. Y.	96	96	101¾	..
Erie	15⅝	14⅞	..	..
Erie 1st pf	38	36	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	90	90	..	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	..	..
General Electric	34	32½	35⅞	..
Great Northern pf	118	118	134	..
Illinois Central	96	96	99½	..
Illinois Steel Co.	67	65	74	..
Iowa Central	8⅞	8½	10⅝	..
Iowa Central pf	35½	34	33½	..
Laclede Gas	24½	22¾	27½	..
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	19	24¾	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	72	71	88½	..
Lake Shore	154¾	153	150	..
Long Island	76	75¾	87	..
Louisville & Nashville	58	57	57¼	..
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago. pf	9⅝	9	15	..
Louis., New-Albany & C. pf.	21⅝	20¾	27	..
Manhattan Con.	104⅞	103	118⅜	..
*Metropolitan Traction	109¼	107¾	99	..
Mexican Central	6⅞	6⅝	11	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1¾	1⅝	8	..
Michigan Central	97	95¾	103	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19	18	22½	..
Min. & St. Louis 1st pf	78¼	77½	87½	..
Min. & St. Louis 2d pf	48	47¼	49⅝	..
Minnesota Iron	68	68	64¾	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅝	11⅝	17¼	..
Mis., Kansas & Texas pf	26⅞	25¾	35½	..
Missouri Pacific	25	22⅞	31⅝	..
Mobile & Ohio	21¼	21¼	25½	..
Morris & Essex	162	162	..	..
*National Lead Co.	26¾	24½	34¾	..
*National Lead Co. pf	89¾	89	89¾	..
National Linseed Oil	19¼	18	30½	..
New-York Central	108	106¾	100¾	..
New-York Chicago & St. Louis	13	13	17	..
N. Y. C. & St. Louis 2d pf	32½	31⅜	32	..
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	10¾	..
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	25½	24½	27½	..
Norfolk & W., 2d in pd.	6½	6½	..	..
Norfolk & W. pf., 2d in. pd.	19¾	19¾	..	..
North American	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	..
Northern Pacific, 1st in. pd.	5	4¾	..	..
N. Pacific pf., 1st in. pd.	15	14½	..	..
Ontario & Western	15	14½	18	..
Pacific Mail	26¾	25¾	30½	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1¼	1¼	5¼	..
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	6	6	..	..
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. pd.	10⅝	9¾	..	..
Phila. & Reading, 2d in. pd.	16	14⅞	..	..
Pittsburg Palace Car Co.	159	158¼	173¼	..
Quicksilver	2	1⅞	..	..
Quicksilver pf	14	14	..	..
Rio Grande Western pf	40	40	..	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	4½	7⅝	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅝	10⅝	17⅜	..
St. Paul & Omaha	44¾	43	40	..
Silver bullion certificates	68¾	68¾	67	..
Southern Pacific	19⅜	18⅝	24½	..
Southern Railway	9¾	9¼	13⅞	..
Southern Railway, pf	29¼	28¾	39⅜	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26½	24	39⅜	..
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8	13½	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	5¾	5¾	11	..
Union Pacific	6⅝	6⅜	..	..
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3¼	3¼	6⅝	..
U. S. Cordage t. r.	5½	5⅜	..	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅞	10¼	..	..
U. S. Cordage grd., t. r.	20¾	20	..	..
*United States Leather	9¼	9	19½	..
*United States Leather pf	64¼	162⅜	92½	..
United States Rubber	20	18¾	41¼	..
United States Rubber pf	80½	77½	98⅛	..
Wabash	7⅝	6⅝	9	..
Wabash pf	18⅜	17½	20	..
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	194½	92	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	9⅝	15⅜	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	33¾	49½	..

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent., the average for the week being about 2½ per cent. Time money was more firmly held, although business was light. Quotations were 3 per cent. for 30 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for 4 months, 4 per cent. for 5 to 6 months, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods.

Commercial paper of the best class was in good demand. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for 4 months' commission-house names and for first-class single names, as also for prime 4 to 6 months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £735,685 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.61, became 59.93. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 12,625,000f in gold and 8,500,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was easier. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼@95⅝ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅞.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—12½@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69⅛.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55⅝@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,404,021, and the exports for the same period $40,633,880. The net exports, therefore, have been $21,209,869. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $11,657,089; in 1894, $55,230,838, and in 1893, $63,327,622.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $758,800. The banks now hold $19,918,250 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $505,300, a decrease in specie of $840,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $293,400, a decrease in deposits of $1,499,600, and an increase in circulation of $96,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	June 20,'96.	June 13,'96.	June 22,'95.
Loans	$474,783,600	$474,278,300	$512,906,000
Specie	61,554,600	62,394,900	65,875,300
Legal tend's.	82,196,100	82,489,500	114,283,700
Net deposits	495,329,800	496,829,400	574,459,000
Circulation	14,607,900	14,510,900	13,194,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	June 20,'96	June 13,'96.	June 22,'95.
Specie	$61,554,600	$62,394,900	$65,875,300
Legal tend's.	82,196,100	82,489,500	114,283,700
Total reserve	$143,750,700	$144,884,400	$180,159,000
Reserve required ag't deposits	123,832,450	124,207,350	143,614,750
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$19,918,250	$20,677,050	$36,544,250

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$19,918,250	1891	$16,172,225
1895	36,544,250	1890	6,144,925
1894	76,355,375	1889	9,220,500
1893	5,481,975	1888	27,569,400
1892	22,783,825	1887	3,845,900

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	2	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Brook. Un. Gas	4⅝	Nat. Lead	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	1	Nat. Lead pf	3¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅝	N. J. Central	1¾
Consol. Gas	1¾	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Erie 1st pf	1¾	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Lake Shore	1½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Met. Traction	4¼	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Mich. Central	2	U. S. Cordage, grd.	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	1¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1⅝
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼		

DECLINED.

Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Chi. Gt. Western	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brook. El. 1st	1⅜	L., N. A. & C. con.	1¼
Can. Southern 2d	1¼	L., N. A. & C. gen.	2
Ches. & Ohio 4½	2½	Mil. & N. 1st con.	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 2d con	3	Nash., C. & St. L. con.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con	2½	Nor. Pac. 3d, c	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes	1¼
Col. & H. V. & T. 1st	1¼	Ohio South. 1st	1½
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1	Or. Imp. 1st	4
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	2¼	Or. Sh. L. 6s, r.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1½	Or. R. & N. con. 5s.	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1½	Or. R. & N. col. tr. 6s	1
E. T., V. & Ga. con.	1	Or. S. L. & U. N. con. 5s	1
Erie gen. gold	1¼	Rio Gr. West. 1st	1
Hous. & T. con. 6s	2	St. L. & S.F. gen. 6s	1½
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st	2
Iron Mt. 2d	1¼	St. Paul gen. 4s	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2¼	St. P. M. & M. 2d	1¼
Kan. & Tex. 2d	1¼	Southern Ry 5s	1
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	1	Tex. Pac. 2d	1
L. & N. unf. 4s	2	Union El. 1st	2½
L. & N. 1st, P. & A. Div	1½	Union Pac. ext. S. F. 8s	1
		Wabash 2d	1½

DECLINED.

Gen. El. deb. 5s	2½	Or. Imp. con. 5s, t. r.	2

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
June 18, 1896	£49,079,193	....
June 20, 1895	38,147,831	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 18, 1896	80,494,029	£81,828,000
June 20, 1895	50,347,128	50,265,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 18, 1896	31,149,334	37,045,825
June 20, 1895	15,574,666	16,604,675

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 18, 1896	27,317,000	19,238,000
June 20, 1895	12,845,000	13,521,000

SPAIN.

June 18, 1896	8,406,000	8,004,000
June 20, 1895	11,030,000	12,400,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 18, 1896	2,635,000	4,294,000
June 20, 1895	7,004,000	7,064,000

BELGIUM.

June 18, 1896	2,057,333	2,846,000
June 20, 1895	1,828,667	1,423,000
Total last week	£201,737,889	£98,129,401
Week ended June 11	200,261,721	97,668,071
Corresponding week last year	191,408,156	101,277,675

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$6,849,458
Corresponding week 1895	9,806,428
Since Jan. 1, 1896	225,486,126
Corresponding period 1895	251,584,060

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,018,123
Corresponding week 1895	7,149,575
Since Jan. 1, 1896	179,708,814
Corresponding period 1895	161,466,136

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$151,041
Corresponding week 1895	50,417
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,372,357
Corresponding period 1895	21,017,931

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$2,020,015
Corresponding week 1895	754,828
Since Jan. 1, 1896	64,365,667
Corresponding period 1895	50,781,928

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending June 20	$596,778,010
Balances for week ending June 20	48,700,122
Exchanges for week ending June 13	527,069,986
Balances for week ending June 13	33,091,633
Exchanges for week ending June 6	629,507,277
Balances for week ending June 6	39,001,605
*Exchanges for week ending May 29	419,161,401
*Balances for week ending May 29	27,539,718
Exchanges for week ending May 23	583,867,640
Balances for week ending May 23	35,691,196
Exchanges for week ending May 16	562,941,539
Balances for week ending May 16	34,194,363

*Five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—Trading was almost at a standstill during the week. All the Westinghouse companies, with the exception of Philadelphia Gas, declared dividends, with an extra distribution of 5 per cent. to Air Brake and 2 per cent. for Allegheny Heating. About $750,000 will be disbursed by these companies within the next three weeks, but the fact has apparently had no effect on the price of the stocks or the general market. Traction shares were extremely dull and barely steady. Some improvement occurred in the bond list, but it was very slight. The City of Allegheny sold $400,000 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds at 107 flat to Farson, Leech & Co., which is a slight reduction of the premium realized by the municipality at the sale last October. The money market is firm at 6 per cent. General trade continues dull.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas Company	5½	..
Philadelphia Company	19	19¼
Central Traction Rcts	..	28½
Citizens' Traction Company	56¼	58
Pleasant Valley Company	21¾	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15¼	15⅝
Duquesne Traction Company Rcts	34	..
Pittsburg, Allegheny & Manchester	..	39
Consolidated Traction Company	8	8¾
Westinghouse Elec. Company 2d pf	..	29
Union Switch & Signal Company	19¾	20¼
Westinghouse Air Brake Company	170	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, June 20.—Local stocks have been in good demand during the last week, and there was a fair inquiry for the better class of investments. Bank stocks were somewhat sought for. Blackstone Canal National sold at 25, Commercial National at 47¼, Merchants' National at 63¾, Mechanics' National at 53¼, and a small lot of Traders' National at 46¼.

The insurance stocks were again in favor, with bid prices advanced, and little or no disposition to sell.

The illuminating stocks, while firm, were quiet. There was some trading in Providence Gas at prices ranging from 90 to 90¼. The local money market ruled firm at 5@5½ per cent. for commercial paper. Call loans between banks ruled at 4 per cent., and cotton loans at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	43½	45½	Nat'l Ex.	101	..
Atlantic	35	37½	Nat. No. Am.	43	44
Blackstone C.	24	25¼	Nat'l Com'ce.	..	43
City	60½	62¾	Old	113	..
Commercial	46½	..	Providence	765	..
Eagle	53	..	Phenix	71	..
Fifth	44	46	Rhode Island	24	25
First	110	..	R. Williams	64	..
Globe	54	..	Second	..	128
High Street	60	..	Third	..	82
Man'f'rs'	140	142	Traders'	45	..
Merchants'	63	..	Westminster	60	66
Mechanics'	53	54	Weybosset	42¾	..

PAWTUCKET.

First	159	Slater	158
Pacific	69		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	101½	Union Tr. Co.	50
Mercantile	80		

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	*172	Pawt't Val.	150
Prov. & Sp'g.	97	Prov. & W.	*249
		P., W. & B.	126

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	200	Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100
Am. Supply	70	Pawt. Hair Cloth	38
A. & Sims	30	R. I. Perkins	..
Gorham Mfg.	90	H. S.	45
Gorham Mfg. pf.	117	R. I. Perkins H. S. pf.	89
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.	100		
Nich'n File.	57½		

INSURANCE.

Equitable	51	Prov. Wash.	51
Merchants'	52		

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Elect.	83½	Prov. Tel.	84
Prov. Gas	89½	R. I. Elec. P.	118
Pawtucket G.	81		

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & S. S. S.	149	R. I. Safe D.	70

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, June 20.—There was very little trading in local securities during the week. Troy City Railway 5s and Troy City Gas 5s were a little easier during the first part of the week, but after the offerings were absorbed the price rebounded to the old figures. There are very few investment bonds offering at present. Bank shares were quiet. National Bank of Troy was in demand, and the bid price advanced 10 per cent., to 95. From all appearances it looks as if the midsummer dullness had set in.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	..
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	132
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railway stock	132	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	60	61
Commercial Insurance Company	103	110
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	109	110
Consolidated Car Heating Company	29	33
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	54	57
Manhattan Oil Co. of Ohio	45	50
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	152	160
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	830	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air-Brake Company	8¾	9¼
N. & L. H. & T. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	230
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	104	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¾
Union Electric R. R. of Saratoga	..	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	98	103
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102½	106½
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	104½	101¾
Westcott Express Company	20	80
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	160	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of Troy pf	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	104½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	106	107½
Troy Gas Company stock	98,147,831	114
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	..
*Troy Hydraulic Co. 5s	100	90
Troy Railroad Company	89	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 21.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was ¾ per cent. and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. The influx of foreign gold and the release of Government money flooded the market. Silver was quiet. There were no orders from the East. The stock market was inactive. The prices of gilt-edged securities were prohibitive. Consols were unchanged. The dealings in American railroad securities broadened greatly in the adoption by the St. Louis Convention of a gold plank in its platform. The market closed dull on profit taking. Illinois Central advanced 2½, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Louisville and Nashville each 1, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and Norfolk and Western each ¼.

History of an English Title.

From The London World.

The ancient barony of Beaumont has not been long in abeyance, the Queen having already revived it, in favor of Mona Josephine Tempest Stapleton, the elder daughter and co-heir of the late peer. The juvenile peeress is rather more than one year and ten months old, and her sister, a posthumous child, is just thirteen months younger. Their father's accidental death out shooting occurred only in September last year.

On the last occasion on which the barony of Beaumont fell into abeyance it remained in that condition from the reign of Henry VII. until the reign of Queen Victoria, no less a period than 333 years, instead of three times three months.

The barony of Beaumont was created by writ of summons in 1404, and John, second Lord Beaumont, was the first Viscount made in England, his patent of creation being dated in 1440. William, third Baron and second Viscount Beaumont, having died in 1507 without issue, the viscounty became extinct, and the barony fell into abeyance between the representatives of his nieces and co-heirs, Sir Brian Stapleton and Sir John Norris.

The peerage was claimed in 1798 by Mr. Thomas Stapleton of Carlton, as the son and heir of Mr. Nicholas Errington, (who assumed the name of Stapleton,) son and heir of Mr. Mark Errington, by Anne, daughter and heir of Gilbert Stapleton, great-great-grandson of Sir Brian, eldest son of Sir Bryan Stapleton by Joan, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Lord Lovel by Joan Beaumont, sister and co-heir of William, last Viscount Beaumont. The House of Lords decided that Mr. Thomas Stapleton had established his position as senior co-heir to the barony, which was revived in favor of his son, Mr. Miles Thomas Stapleton, the father of the late peer, forty-two years afterward. These things are managed with greater expedition in our days.

Cost of a Cattle Plague.

From The London Chronicle.

It is costing the Cape Colony £3,000 a day to guard its borders against the terrible rinderpest; and Dr. Edington, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Graham's Town, says that £1,000,000 will have to be expended before the scourge is overcome. According to Dr. Edington, it is "the real rinderpest which has been known for 1,500 years." The Italians introduced it with their European cattle into Northern Africa at Massowah in 1890. It passed down the Nile Valley with the Arabian caravans, and, passing down Central Africa, was heard of in 1893 at Kilima Njaro. For a year or two it remained north of the Zambesi, committing terrible ravages among the cattle and buffaloes, and even the elephants did not escape.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 36 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

250	3704	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3832	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17571	31732	37582	48037
606	4025	11333	17631	31779	37648	48210
608	4121	11353	17679	31881	37682	48433
799	4300	11373	17722	32185	37708	48333
807	4384	11436	17816	32225	38258	48467
812	4410	11593	18228	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11825	18303	32583	38675	48514
1084	4478	11851	18519	32811	38937	48625
1133	4487	12083	18576	32834	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32889	39106	48746
1159	4889	12143	18596	32931	39152	48762
1215	4964	12169	18911	33033	39236	48787
1272	4978	12182	19037	33079	39260	48927
1428	5015	12257	19382	33087	39418	48947
1596	5188	12361	19627	33301	39434	49137

WOMEN GREET REV. MR. HUGHES.

No Allusion in His Sermon to the Charges Made Against Him.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue, made no allusion in his sermon yesterday morning to the charges against him by Mary Slavek.

The church was well filled, most being women. When the rector entered at the processional there was much whispering. His choice of Scripture selections at the beginning, and "Enter not into judgment with Thy servant, O Lord, for in Thy sight shall no man living be justified."

After the service many women remained to shake hands and talk with their pastor.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,

Daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 40 cents.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 45 cents.

Reduced Rates Mondays.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

Coney Island.

Brooklyn Bridge.

Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, Brooklyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 10:53 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all L. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, to-day at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:10, 8:00, 9:20, 10:55 A. M.; 1:00, 1:55, 3:00, 4:30, 5:35, 7:00, 8:10 P. M. (12:10 P. M. Saturdays only.)

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, at Klein Deutschland. "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St., Pier 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M.; foot 35th St., Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 P. M., East 23d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 11 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

JULY 4TH. JULY 4TH.

S. S. CITY OF ROME.

Summer in Europe.

45 Days,	$250.00
All at	and
Included.	$270.00

Excursion Rates.

Supplementary Tour to Germany and Switzerland $70.00 and $75.00.

Supplementary Tour to Italy $100.00 and $110.00.

Apply for excellent berths to

H. GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New-York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

BOAT RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE

On Wednesday, 24th, and Friday, 26th, inst.

Excursion tickets up by Albany Day Boats, arriving at Poughkeepsie several hours before the race, and returning by train up to midnight, $2.00 for round trip, giving an opportunity to view the course, witness the race, and return by train in the evening.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD, (N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Lessee.)
Office of the General Passenger Agent.
New-York, June 18, 1896.

Eight-oared Intercollegiate Boat Race
Between COLUMBIA, CORNELL, HARVARD and PENNSYLVANIA, on the famous HIGHLAND-POUGHKEEPSIE HUDSON RIVER COURSE, FRESHMAN RACE, Wednesday, June 24, 1896. UNIVERSITY RACE, Friday, June 26, 1896. The only direct way to reach the course and OBSERVATION TRAIN is via WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Excursion tickets.....two hundred feet..$1.50
Observation Train tickets..... 2.00

Trains leave as follows: New-York, foot of Franklin Street, N. R., 1 P. M. and 2 P. M.; foot of West 42d St., 1:15 and 2:15 P. M.; arriving at Highland in ample time to witness the start of the race. Tickets for OBSERVATION TRAIN can be had at West Shore Ticket Office, 363 Broadway, (corner Franklin Street,) New-York.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

SUMMER COURSES

at Dwight School for conditioned students and others preparing for September examinations. For special circular, address Principal, Arthur Williams, B. A., (Yale,) 15 West 43d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the **unit.** Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. P. C. PLA, A. B., S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Av.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY ADMISSION EXAMINATION

Will be held in New-York in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., 23d St., Cor. 4th Av., **June 23, 25, 26, 27.** Candidates offering advanced German, advanced Chemistry, advanced Physics, advanced Algebra, or Analytic Geometry will assemble at 8 A. M. June 23. Other candidates at 9 A. M. June 25.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in New-York, at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St., corner 4th Av., fourth floor, beginning on Thursday, June 25, at 9 A. M.

Harvard—Class of 1894.

The class will hold its reunion on Commencement Day at 23 Stoughton Hall.
E. K. RAND, Secretary.

Harvard—Class of 1895.

Hollis 20 will be open to the class on Commencement Day, June 24.
ALBERT H. NEWMAN, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Columns.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT.
COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. Send for descriptive pamphlet. NOW OPEN.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.,

36 miles from New-York.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.,

26 miles from New-York.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
Season opens June 20th.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

LONG BEACH

Hotel and Cottages.

On the ocean, 23 miles from New-York.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25.
Entire sanitary system in perfect condition. Trains leave Long Island City, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.; Flatbush Av., 7:55, 10:52 A. M.; 2:55, 4:55, 5:55 P. M.
Long Beach Association, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

MANHANSET

House and cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 25. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,270. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

THE EDGEMERE."

Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 10 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 182, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.

Blue Mountain Lake.

Prospect House,

NOW OPEN.
Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River R. R. For terms and circulars apply W. D. GRAFF, Manager, 340 6th Av., New-York, or Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

TAYLOR HOUSE

AND 15 COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE,
One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights, good fishing and hunting; open from June 1 to Oct. 1. For illustrated book of mountains, lake, and branch, address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, P. O., Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,

ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.
Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.

OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the sea. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets. Address, to June 20, Mansion House, Brooklyn. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. OPEN JUNE 24TH. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor, Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 39th St., N. Y. Rooms shown at the Lake Wednesday and Saturday; train, via D., L. & W. R. R., leaves 9:20 A. M. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Sea Bright,) New-Jersey.
Now Open, at popular prices.
The leading hotel on ocean, near New-York. Transient rates, $3.50. Weekly, $18 and upward. Hot and cold sea-water baths in hotel. Under management of Ferdinand P. Earle.

THE OCTAGON,

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

RHODE ISLAND.

A SUMMER AT SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I.
Mr. J. B. Stetson will be at Fifth Av. Hotel from June 9 with plans, etc.

VIRGINIA.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

The Model of Decent and Dignified Journalism

Printing House Square, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO ADULTS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, large pleasant rooms in a private family; house located near the water and contains all modern improvements; twenty-five minutes by New-Jersey Central R. R. Address 43 First St., Bayonne, N. J.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Place of trial.—City and County of New-York.—HENRIETTA BLAIR, Jane Case, Mary C. Martelle, Susan H. Stearns, Adeline Underwood, Ida D. Weaver, Florence L. Matterson, Alice M. Hubbard, Elizabeth R. Hosmer, Frank C. Blair, George B. Blair, William G. Blair, Angeline L. Vincent, and Frances Mary Harris, plaintiffs, against JAMES L. NEWTON, George H. Newton, individually and as guardian of James L. Newton, Lucy Ladd, Florence S. Blair, Emily E. Blair, Hattie V. Blair, Edward Hubbard, Joseph J. Matterson, Henry Spring and Sybil Spring, his wife; Walker B. Vincent, Charles A. Weaver, George W. Forbes and Juliet Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emery Forbes, Elon H. Stearns, Charles B. Underwood, James N. Cass, Elliott L. Gifford and Helen Gifford, his wife; Albert Harris, John H. Newton, Elizabeth Crandall and Isaac Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, William P. Newton and Emily Newton, his wife; Frank Newton and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, William A. Doubleday, Edgar N. Doubleday and Lydia Doubleday, his wife; Alice Newton, Richard Eugene Jackson, Horace S. Newman and Annie R. Newman, his wife; Helen Harriet Newman, Mary Newman Parker and Aaron F. Parker, her husband; George Forbes Newman, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their husbands and wives, if any, and the widows and surviving husbands and wives, if any, of the deceased children, descendants, heirs at law, and devisees of said Mehitable Sprague, said Mehitable Sprague being a deceased sister of Daniel L. Newton, father of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, who died intestate and who was seized and possessed of the real estate in the State of New-York sought to be partitioned in this action, and James, Daniel, Harriet, Lucy, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if living, said James, Daniel, Harriet, Lucy and Elizabeth being alleged to be children of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and the respective wives and husbands of said alleged children of Mehitable Sprague, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law, surviving husbands and widows of said James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if any of said last-named five persons be deceased, the real children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, and their names and their wives and husbands, widows or surviving husbands of them or any of them, if any, and their names, being unknown to plaintiffs: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of May, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York. The object of this action is to procure the partition and sale of a lot of land in the City of New-York, whereof said Katherine L. Youmans died seized, situate on the east side of the Boulevard, commencing one hundred and forty-nine feet and eleven inches south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, thence running east forty-nine feet eleven and one-half inches, thence southerly along the westerly side of Diagonal Avenue twenty-seven feet one and seven-eighth inches, thence west thirty-nine feet four and three-eighth inches, and thence north twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, together with all interest of said Katherine L. Youmans in and to Diagonal Avenue to the centre thereof in front of said lot, and also to procure the partition and sale of five lots in said City of New-York, whereof said Katherine L. Youmans died seized, on the southwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, extending one hundred and fifty feet on said street, thence running southerly one hundred feet and seven inches, thence easterly fifty feet, thence northerly twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches, thence easterly one hundred feet to Eighth Avenue, thence northerly seventy-five feet eight and a quarter inches, and thence west one hundred feet. Dated New-York, May 29, 1896.
TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City. my25-1aw6wm

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1896.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of THE NEW MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB for authority to change its name to KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, a domestic corporation, duly verified by Cornelius Van Cott, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and, upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New-York Law Journal and The Evening Post, two daily newspapers published in the County of New-York, and the Court being satisfied by said petition, and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made;

Now, on motion of Whitehead & Suydam, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the petitioner herein, the New Manhattan Athletic Club, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Knickerbocker Athletic Club, on and after the first day of July, 1896; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New-York Times, a newspaper in the County of New-York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.
R. A. P., J. S. C.
je1-1aw4wM.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID F. CASEY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH L. PARRAGA, FERDINAND M. THIEROT, as executor of the will of MARIE T. MARCH, and FRANCES A. WHIPPLE, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 17th, 1896.
JOHN WHALEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph L. Parraga: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city. Dated New-York, June 20th, 1896.
JOHN WHALEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. je22-2aw6wM&W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the name of "AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT," that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Augustus F. Brabant, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, William G. Baird, Room 75, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 26th day of August, 1896. Dated New-York, May 29, 1896.
CLARENCE L. BURGER, Assignee.
WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. je-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

31 st ST., 7 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms; families or bachelors; excellent table and attendance; central location.

37th ST., 150 AND 162 EAST. Kept by Virginians; large, airy rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

41st ST, 45 EAST.—Near Grand Central Depot; excellent table; reasonable; visitors city accommodated; table board; references.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 76 WEST.—Doctor or bachelor; large elegant rooms; on parlor floor; use of reception room; also single room; select board for gentlemen; $6 up.

Brooklyn.

11 MONTAGUE TERRACE, BROOKlyn.—Board on the Heights; desirable rooms; moderate prices for Summer; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

17 EAST 31st ST.—Cool, comfortably furnished rooms in desirable location; for parties visiting city; with American family.

32d ST., 24 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, second floor; also hall room; private baths; gentlemen.

34 EAST 22d ST.—Large and small rooms; Summer rates; pleasant location.

250 WEST 72d ST.—Pleasant, cool Summer home; near Riverside and Central Parks.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished: large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 114.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking bay; near bridge and ferry; reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By young woman to take full charge of a clubhouse. M. G., 61 Lexington Av.; call two days.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress and Assist with Growing Children.—By a competent, smart, tidy girl to go to country for Summer; willing, and one that can be depended upon. 302 West 72d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK—WAITRESS.—A family going abroad desire positions for their chambermaid, cook, waitress, and laundress. Apply for two days, from 11 till 3, at present employer's, 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid; can highly recommend; assists with children; waiting; sewing; three years' reference. Call, Monday or Tuesday, 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French person in a small private family in the country; good home preferred to high wages; city reference; mountains preferred. L. W., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children or waiting; country preferred; city reference. F., 231 West 16th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAIDS and WAITRESSES.—By two girls; one lately landed; one experienced; both chambermaids and waitress; city or country; 9 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do light housework; city or country. Call at 14 East 69th St., 3 to 5.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call at 24 West 45th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like to place her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. Call, Monday, 29 Irving Place.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French-American as chambermaid, waitress, or care of children; willing and obliging; good city reference. 242 West 59th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; recommended by present employer; country preferred. M. B., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; references. 1,016 Lexington Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion to lady; by a young lady graduate of 18, who is intelligent and amiable; plays on the piano and violin. English-American, Box 197 Times.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two Protestant girls; one, cook; can bake; excellent references; other, chambermaid and waitress. 436 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; cooks game well; fine soups, pastry, sweetbreads, all kinds of desserts; best city reference; no objection to country. 237 East 45th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; fully capable to take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference. G. B., 162 West 32d St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By young woman in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. W., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a New-England trained cook in first-class private family; experienced in all branches; excellent baker; marketing; caters for entertainments; reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady recommends her excellent cook and waitress; good bread, entrées, and fine dinners served; wages, $18 each. 62 East 66th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook; city or country; can be seen at her present employment. Mrs. Hinchman 155 West 68th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, a place for the Summer; best references. A. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress; in country; best references. A. H., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; wages, $35 to $40; city or country. 300 East 82d St., care of Martinson.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to go out by day or month in country; good baker; good reference. 198 East 76th St.; ring Donelly's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent first-class cook, Protestant; by the day, week, or month; best references. J. B., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—French; as competent cook in private family; city or country; does not speak English; no washing; good references. 142 West 25th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; best reference. A. G., 545 8th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Cook; age, 30; thoroughly competent in all respects. 435 East 59th St., second floor, rear.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; excellent city references. 434 West 57th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. 287 East 46th St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored girl to do day's work or cleaning office. 237 West 53d St.

Dressmakers.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WOULD like more customers at home or by day. 1,201 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; competent and reliable; learned with Worth; highest Paris and city references; by day or at home; street dresses, fancy wrappers; negligee; made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; fitting unsurpassed; terms reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent fitter and designer of high-grade dressmaking will attend to any work at extremely moderate prices for responsible persons desiring her services; week or day; town or country. Address Reliable References, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; accustomed to fine work; wishes to engage with ladies either in city or country, who require high-class work done at their residence and at moderate rates; young ladies' outfits, wedding and Summer gowns promptly attended to. M., 821 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A French dressmaker, stopping business, would like to sew in private family by the day or week in some country place for the Summer; no need of calling if not first-class family. French Dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day or week; country preferred; understands all kinds of evening and fancy costumes; stylish fitter; terms reasonable; references. D. D., 372 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more customers in private families; $2 daily; supplies the latest models; best references. Louisa Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; would like few engagements; latest designs; city or country. E. M. Wold, 488 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; excellent fitter; work out by day or home; reasonable terms. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER WILL MAKE LATEST WAISTS and skirts, dimity and lawns, at Summer rates, by the day. 863 Park Av., 77th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker, to work out by day or at home; reasonable terms, Miss Mooney, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; seven years cutter at Lord & Taylor's; first-class work at lowest prices. 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; ladies' own material made up; reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; city references; terms reasonable. 60 West 100th St.

MADAME AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., late with Redfern in London and Worth, Paris, desires more customers. Costumes from $5; evening waist from $2.50 upward; will go out; a trial solicited.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American widow, alone, refined manners, affable, trustworthy, as economical housekeeper for widower or elderly couple; city or country; highest references. Capable, 245 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in care of first-class households; city and Summer residences; charge of servants, &c.; responsible position; first-class references given. Address by note only, Mrs. T., 18 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as experienced housework in small private family; city or country; five years' reference. V. D., Box 192 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman in small family; good washer and ironer; references. K., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl, lately landed, neat and quick to learn, for housework; small family. 218 East 45th St., second bell.

Brooklyn.

11 MONTAGUE TERRACE, BROOKlyn.—Board on the Heights; desirable rooms; moderate prices for Summer; table board.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser and dressmaker; sew by hand and machine, or would wait on an elderly lady; country preferred; best city reference from last employer. Call, or address, for two days, 5 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; seamstress or dressmaker; good packer; city or country; good home preferred; no salary for the Summer months; first-class reference. Louise, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; takes entire charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city references; never seasick. G. L., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; seamstress or dressmaker; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl to wait on young lady and sew for Summer months. N. K., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and manicuring; best city reference. Martin, 601 W. 149th St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid to growing children and to do plain sewing in a private family; city reference. M. H., 162 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a responsible laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 538 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person; willing to assist with chambermaid; in private family; best city reference from last employer. Call, from 10 to 4, at 237 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; wages, $20 to $25. 300 East 32d St., care of Martinson.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; six years' best reference. 424 3d Av., third floor, care of Brown.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young widow to take family wash home; first-class laundress; best reference. 43 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Work out by day as first-class laundress, or take washing; best of reference. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 209 West 32d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. M., Room 21 Bible House.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infant; best city references; city or country. M. S., Box 57, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady leaving town wishes places for two reliable girls; both neat sewers; child's nurse or chambermaid, and waiting or general housework. 676 Lexington Av., corner of 51st St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German nurse from Hanover; takes full charge of children; understands kindergarten; teaches German; best references. E. F., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy French person; take entire charge of children or companion to an elderly lady; devoted to her duties; good seamstress; first-class family city references. A. D., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; invaluable for delicate child; highly recommended. 139 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German Protestant as nurse to growing children; is good seamstress; references. Frauleln, care of Mrs. Shaw, 510 East 85d St.

NURSE.—By young lady as French nurse; willing and obliging; willing to help with chamberwork; good reference. 247 West 29th St.; ring Dubois's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a situation as nurse for a young French girl, whom she can most highly recommend. Present employer's, 6 East 56th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; personal references. S. M., 1m West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 40 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By young lady to take care of invalid or nervous person. 326 West 49th St., care of Dwyre.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young dressmaker as seamstress or lady's maid in city or country; best reference; willing to travel. Therese, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By girl as first-class wa

CHECKED NINE BICYCLES

THE REV. MR. PETER'S INVITATION ACCEPTED BY FEW RIDERS.

But He Wants a Sign on the Asphalt of the Boulevard Which All Who Ride Must Read—Survival of the Puritan Conception of the Sabbath a Calamity—Sunday as a Day of Innocent Pleasure Approved.

The invitation which St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, situated at Ninety-Seventh Street, corner of Amsterdam Avenue, has extended to bicyclists to come and have their bicycles checked while they worship, was accepted by very few yesterday. There were three bicycles at the service which takes place at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. These belonged to young men who were going far out of town. They live down town, and had risen at 6 o'clock. There were six wheelmen at the 11 o'clock service.

The rector, the Rev. John P. Peters, is not in the least discouraged. He feels sure that when the thousands of wheelmen and women who are using the Boulevard know of the invitation held out by St. Michael's they will accept it in large numbers.

Besides the notices which have appeared in the newspapers concerning the services at St. Michael's there has been a small sign put up in the drug store at the corner of Ninety-fourth Street and Western Boulevard. The rector is planning to have a sign painted on the asphalt pavement, where all who ride must read. It will tell the wheelmen of the invitation St. Michael's holds out to them to worship and have their wheels checked. Mr. Peters will this week apply to the proper authorities for permission to have this sign painted.

After the 11 o'clock service the rector preached on Mark, ii., 27: "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." The coming of Christ, he declared, abrogated the law by which the Hebrews had been governed and even dissolved the force of the Commandments. Love now dominated the world, and Christians were enforced to nothing. The obligation of keeping the Sabbath day was, therefore, voluntary; there is no longer any day set aside for sacred duties by command of God. It is, therefore, imperative that Christians lay a command upon themselves in this matter in order that they may not, by reason of disuse, drift away from the best living.

"It is a positive calamity," said the preacher, "that we have as a mental inheritance the Puritan conception of the Sabbath. The monastic idea was that some men were set apart to spend their lives in serving God. The Puritan idea set all men aside for that purpose. A leading characteristic was their fear of pleasure, which they had seen carried to great excesses. The Sabbath, as we remember our fathers taugh us it ought to be, was most expressly a day on which no pleasure was permitted. Therefore there are many who go abroad into God's beautiful world to enjoy the sights and sounds and sweet scents of nature who feel that they are doing a wrong because of the remembrance of the gloomy teaching."

The preacher said that this view was wrong and was not founded upon any teaching of the New Testament. He approved of the present movement that is turning Sunday into a day of innocent pleasure and which sends thousands of men and women to the country every Sabbath. The fact that this had to some extent interfered with worship was to be expected, but it was not likely that this change would be permanent. There is no good reason why worship and pleasure may not both be had. Worship is necessary because it keeps the worshipper in touch with God. The Sabbath, therefore, should not pass without worship, but worship is not the end of man, and it is not necessary to sacrifice the day to worship.

In conclusion, the preacher advised those who might be at places where they could not go to church to go aside with any others they could persuade to join them and hold a short service of the Sabbath.

After the service many members of the congregation and some strangers spoke to the rector. One woman asked: "Is it actually true that I can come here on my wheel and have it checked?" When assured that it was true, she was greatly pleased.

"She will bring her wheel next Sunday," said the rector.

"I got the idea of checking wheels and inviting the bicyclists to worship with us from the Rev. Dr. McConnell, now of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, formerly of Philadelphia," the Rev. Mr. Peters said. "We were talking of the great increase of Sunday bicycling and its various effects on churches and on individuals, and he remarked the favorable situation of St. Michael's for ministering to their religious needs, and asked me if I didn't think St. Michael's had a duty in the premises. I thought it had, and the advertisements inviting wheelmen and offering to check bicycles was the outcome. I conferred with the Wardens and Vestrymen and some members of the congregation, and found that they agreed with the views of our duty. One difficulty was that we wanted to avoid sensationalism and any appearance of advertising, and at the same time we wanted to make known to the wheelmen our hours of service, the fact that seats are free, and they are all welcome."

St. Michael's is a church with a history that dates back to 1808, when it was established by the liberality of Trinity. Beautiful and wealthy Bloomingdale grew up about it, and when it got strong it sent out shoots in the shape of other churches, just as Trinity had branched. The rectorate has practically been in the same family since 1819, when the incumbent was the Rev. William Richardson, the father of the present rector's mother. He was succeeded in 1858 by the present rector's father, Archdeacon Thomas M. Peters, who died in 1893. At all times St. Michael's parish has been well forward in the van of those churches that were concerning themselves with the physical well-being of the people of New-York.

The present St. Michael's Church seats 1,600 persons. The building is beautiful and substantial, and has a window which is said by some to be the finest stained-glass work in America.

"Is our service High or Low?" repeated the rector. "I really don't know. We have little time to think of the unessentials. We have the cross at the altar, and the surpliced choir and the cross carried before the choir, but I don't think we would be classed either as High or Low."

EVILS OF BICYCLING.

The Rev. Dr. Tipple Warns His Congregation Against Its Excess.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, preached last evening on "The Perils of the Wheel."

In his discourse, the preacher spoke of the rise and progress of the wheeling furore which has spread, not only all over the United States, but throughout all of the civilized—and part of the uncivilized—portions of the globe.

The Rev. Dr. Tipple considered its effect upon the moral and physical conditions of the people. It could not be denied that there were perils connected with the wheel. Many persons devote too much time to cycling. They think too much of the sport, and neglect other matters essential to the welfare of themselves and their associates. There is danger in excess in many things, he said.

While there are perils connected with the wheel, the preacher did not wish his hearers to regard the sport as an unmixed evil. The bicycle was susceptible of being put to good uses—to facilitate travel and to promote health when judiciously made use of. Cyclists should make use of common sense in costumes, in demeanor, in caution against accidents—and thus promote good, instead of evil.

DR. SHAW COMMENDS BICYCLING.

He Would Canonize Its Inventor, if He Knew Him.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night delivered a sermon on bicycling. He said, in part:

"I do not believe bicycling is a fact that will soon pass away. It has reason, hygiene, and nature on its side, and will not be driven off the field.

"It has contributed to the public good. It has made enervated people take to outdoor exercise. It has done great good to women of idle habits by taking them out into the open air. It has contributed to the spiritual good of the community. Half the religious doubts of the world have been dyspeptic doubts.

"Bicycling contributes to intellectual good by promoting social intercourse. Public roads have been constructed or made good. In fact, we cannot begin to estimate the good done by the bicycle. Our own beautiful west side has been appreciated and built up by the wheel. I thank God for it, and I would canonize the inventor if I knew his name.

"But a thing that is popular is apt to be overdone and cursed by abuses and excesses. So it is with the bicycle.

"There are some danger spots, and I want to appeal to the young men and women, to correct them and so defend bicycling from what may wreck it and injure society.

Horse Ran Away, Bicycle Broken.

Ex-Excise Commissioner John Schliemann of Brooklyn, while driving down the road to Coney Island Saturday afternoon, saw a man riding a bicycle in front of him, and in order to prevent an accident stopped his horse suddenly. At the same moment the bicyclist dismounted and the horse struck the wheelman, knocking him down and breaking his wheel. Mr. Schliemann was shot out of his carriage over the dashboard. He landed on his head, receiving a scalp wound. He tried to catch his horse, which is a spirited animal, but it ran away and was captured at Parkville, two miles from where the accident took place.

Miss Annie Jukes Run Down.

Frederick Clatt of 15 Park Avenue, Hoboken, while driving along the Hudson Boulevard, in Jersey City, yesterday, drove against Miss Annie Jukes of 781½ Montgomery Street, who was riding a wheel. She was thrown to the ground and severely injured. John E. Reilly, who was riding in company with Miss Jukes, remonstrated with Clatt for his carelessness, and Clatt struck him in the face. Reilly called a policeman, and Clatt was locked up for assault.

His Ride to McKinley Delayed.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 21.—Charles A. Mareni, a bicyclist, who left New-York City yesterday to wheel to Canton, Ohio, to see William McKinley, was run into today a mile south of Tarrytown, and was so badly injured that he had slightly to delay the pleasure he intends to give the nominee. He will be able to proceed in the morning.

THOUSANDS VISIT GLEN ISLAND.

Its Many Attractions Fully Enjoyed by Recreation Seekers.

It was the first Sunday of the season at Glen Island yesterday, the storm of the preceding Sunday having been the means of preventing the boats from running. The popular resort was well patronized all day by pleasure seekers. It is estimated that at least 50,000 visitors were present during the afternoon, yet there was no uncomfortable crowding.

The improvements at Glen Island this season are noticable as soon as the visitor reaches the place, though it has been frequently remarked that the improvements of the past seasons have been so great as to leave room for no more. Everything is larger and greater this year than ever. The cluster of five islands seems to have grown. The Museum of Natural History has been extended, and the collection of rare curios and instructive articles shows the result of Curator McCormack's recent travels in far-off lands. The cameo-cutting industry excites wonder and admiration, and this is but one of many new features.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band gave two concerts during the afternoon at the stand near the grand café, while at the same time the noted United States Military Band of Governors Island, under the direction of Otto Prasser, entertained thousands near the big Zoo. Lovers' Walk by the seal grotto has been beautified and made to resemble a scene in fairyland. The seals themselves appear to appreciate the natural beauties of their surroundings and attract thousands to watch them. The botanical exhibit has been largely increased, and admits of walking among acres of tropical plants and flowering ferns so dense that one is apt to imagine himself transferred to a Southern clime. Some of the new plants are very rare specimens which the management secured at much expense from foreign horticultural societies. The management has this season shown a greater consideration for the pleasure of the little ones. There are ponies by the dozen for them to ride on, any number of carts, camels, and carrousels, and swings run by steam.

In the big Zoo more animals have been added. Some are very rare—one especially so is a Bengal tiger which arrived Monday. He is one of the largest of his species and is beautifully striped. The monkeys came in for their usual share of attention at the hands of the little ones, who seemed never to tire of watching their antics. Little Germany, that portion of the resort set apart for Teutonic guests, was crowded all day. It is a complete island of itself, and when one passes over the bridge and enters it, it is like a transformation from America to a garden on the Rhine. The castles built after the style of the eleventh century architecture, the quaint strolling bands from the mountains of the Rhine, and the German trees and linden groves, all contribute to disguise the fact that the visitor is still in America. It was a pretty idea that prompted the management of Glen Island to construct such a unique and novel feature at this popular pleasure ground, and many a sturdy German heart has beat faster as the surroundings took memory back to childhood days and home incidents. The sail on the picturesque Long Island Sound is one of the pleasantest features of a visit to Glen Island. The route permits one to get an excellent view of New-York Harbor, historic old Hell Gate, now robbed of all its dangers; Blackwell's Island, with its grim prison walls, and as pretty and as picturesque a stretch of water as America affords up past the Government reservations. It was Max O'Rell, the noted French writer, who once aptly remarked: "Glen Island is not in New-York. It's a bit of paradise almost too pretty for human eyes."

WALKED OUT OF BELLEVUE.

The Stranger Acted Queerly and Was Brought Back by the Gatekeeper.

An unknown man walked out of the driveway of Bellevue Hospital last night, while Thomas Kolleen was on guard at the gate in place of Frank Nugent, the regular gatekeeper. The man had no pass, and it was not discovered that he had slipped out until he had got some distance away. Then the man began to act strangely, and attracted a large crowd. Kolleen followed him as soon as he could leave a substitute in his place, and finally caught him at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue.

A crowd of about 300 persons followed the man nearly all the way. He showed some resistance when caught, but was finally taken back to the hospital again. He was held for observation as to his sanity. It is not known whether he was an inmate of the hospital or only a visitor.

Bayonne's Postmaster Resigns.

BAYONNE, N. J., June 21.—John W. Goddard, formerly President of the Bayonne Common Council, has been appointed Postmaster in place of Edward O'Farrell, who resigned. Mr. O'Farrell was appointed a year ago. He was opposed at that time by the new appointee. Mr. O'Farrell refused to displace the Republicans in the Post Office who were not protected by civil service rules, and thus incurred the displeasure of his party. The pressure and importunities were so great, however, that he became disgusted at last and resigned.

A Bowery Hatter Explains.

The Bowery hatter of whom so many Central Labor Union delegates had bought non-union hats wrote yesterday to that body saying that he had bought an insignificant number of non-union hats. Of those he had sold only thirty-six dozen since January last, but of union hats he had sold 846 dozen. Hats of certain shades of color could only be bought of non-union manufacturers, and some customers wanted those shades.

GAS COMPANIES TO FIGHT

THE NEW FUEL COMPANY NOT TO LAY PIPES UNOPPOSED.

Report of the Aldermanic Committee Expected to be Made To-morrow in Favor of the Young Concern, and Then Recourse Will Be Had to the Courts—Will Be Urged that in Some Streets There Is No Room for More Pipes.

Much interest attaches to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held to-morrow, because it is expected that the Committee on Lamps and Gas will then present a report on the petition of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company for permission to lay pipes and mains in the "streets, avenues, and public places." The Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company is a very young corporation, but very active. It began to run toward the completion of its purposes on the very day it was born—May 14 last. Four days later it presented its petition to the Board of Aldermen, through Alderman Noonan. On his motion, the petition was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas, and that body was directed to give a public hearing on it on May 25. At that hearing there were twenty-two Aldermen present. The supplying of fuel gas appeared to be a very important matter to the public, but when the newspapers commented on the interest which so many Aldermen displayed in it by their presence at the first hearing, most of them wabbled in the course of well-doing, and failed to attend the second and last public hearing.

It is generally expected that the report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas will be in favor of giving the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company the permission it seeks. Then a legal warfare will be begun, either directly by the several gas companies now supplying gas to the public, or, indirectly, for their advantage, by the action of an individual taxpayer. The end sought in either case will be a judicial declaration that the Board of Aldermen has no power to give a corporation, or individual, permission to lay pipes or mains in or under the streets for conducting fuel gas. This will involve a construction of Paragraph 5 of Section 86 of the Consolidation Act, which reads:

"It shall not be lawful after the passage of this act for any person or corporation to lay any pipes or mains in or under any of the streets of the City of New-York, or to open the pavement of any such streets for the purpose of laying any pipes or mains for conducting therein any illuminating gas or steam or other fluids, excepting salt water, nor shall it be lawful for the Common Council of said city, or any board or officer of said city, to grant any license or permission to lay any such pipes or mains, or to open the streets or pavements therefor, unless two-thirds in number of the owners of the real estate fronting on that part of the street in which pipes or mains are to be laid, or to which such license or permission relates who shall also be the owners of two-thirds in extent of the front feet of such part of such street, shall have petitioned the Common Council in favor thereof, in writing, proved or acknowledged in the manner required by law for the proof or acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded, and not then until such person or corporation has actually demonstrated the practical success of the principle involved in developing the enterprise in some other city for at least one year."

The claims of whoever may prove to be the plaintiff in the expected suit will be that fuel gas is within the prohibition declared generally by the use of the word "fluids" in the paragraph quoted, and that, therefore, fuel-gas companies may procure the right to lay pipes and mains only through the favor of the owners of property abutting on the streets they wish to be laid in. The only claim made by the counsel for the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company hitherto is that, illuminating gas being specifically referred to in the statute, the legislators did not have any kind of gas in view when they used the word "fluids," and hence fuel gas is not a fluid within the intention of the act. In brief, the case of the petitioner is sought to be built over a hole in the law.

The opposing interests will insist that the condition of the streets with reference to gas mains and other conduits is such as not to warrant their being opened or used for the laying of any conduits not absolutely necessary. It is said that in Third Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth Streets, there are ten gas mains now laid, two gas mains proposed to be put in by existing companies, two water mains, two subways, and two sewers, making a total of sixteen conduits actually in the streets, and two proposed to be put in, besides two lines of railroad columns and two cable railroad tracks. In the same avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Streets there are nine existing gas mains, two about to be put in, two water mains, two subways, and two sewers, making a total of sixteen conduits and one proposed, in addition to two lines of railroad columns and the cable railroad tracks. Between Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, in Third Avenue, there are twelve conduits existing, and one proposed, in addition to two lines of railroad columns and two cable railroad tracks. In Broadway, between Houston and Twenty-third Streets, there are fifteen conduits, mostly gas mains, besides the cable railroad system. From Twenty-third to Forty-second Streets there are eighteen conduits, in addition to the cable railroad system. These, including water pipes, subways, and sewers, make it a physical impossibility to lay another main in Broadway within the boundaries indicated. In Sixth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Streets, there are eighteen conduits, besides two lines of railroad tracks and two lines of railroad columns. In Eighth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Streets, there are thirteen conduits and two lines of railroad tracks. In Fourteenth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Thirty-fourth Street there are from twelve to thirteen conduits, besides two lines of railroad tracks, and sewers. In Forty-second Street there are seventeen conduits and two lines of street railway. In Fifty-seventh Street there are twelve conduits. Altogether, in the City of New-York, there is an aggregate of about 1,500 miles of gas mains, which proof will be given is practically double the quantity necessary to supply the people of Manhattan Island with gas for all purposes.

IN MEMORY OF AUSTIN CORBIN.

Services Held by Long Island Officials and Employes.

There were services yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Long Island Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in memory of Austin Corbin, formerly President of the road and for many years a firm friend of the branch. The services were held in the building occupied by the branch, at 45 Borden Avenue. It was largely through Mr. Corbin's aid that the building was furnished.

Charles M. Pratt, Vice President of the railroad, presided. A sketch of Mr. Corbin's life and work was delivered by J. H. Cumming, Superintendent of Buildings of the railroad. An address was also made by Frank R. Haff, Superintendent of Roadbeds, and prayer was offered by S. O. Dimock, an engineer of the road. Miss De Vine of New-York sang a solo, and the quartet of the branch sang several hymns. Resolutions to be presented to Mrs. Corbin were adopted.

Capt. Gorman's Floral Horseshoe.

Capt. Hugh F. Gorman of the Miller Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his joining the Brooklyn police force. His men presented him with an immense floral horseshoe as a token of their esteem. The horseshoe was placed in the main room in the station house, and hundreds of the Captain's friends called during the day and congratulated him.

Arrivals in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—To-day's arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jerome, Dr. Newton, and M. Schaeffer of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Gage of Newark; J. R. May and F. P. Noon of St. Louis, Mrs. W. R. Grove of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Durfee of Carbondale, Penn.

MAY JOIN WITH COLUMBIA.

New Plan Suggested for the Academy of Design.

According to Prof. James D. Smillie of the Academy of Design there is good reason to believe that that institution will eventually be joined to Columbia University. There is, he says, much opposition to the plan on the part of certain members of the Faculty of the Academy of Design, but he believes this opposition can be overcome.

The antagonists of the plan argue that it would be absurd to attempt to join such different institutions as Columbia University and the Academy of Design, but, as Prof. Smillie explains, the plan is to make the academy an integral part of the Columbia School of Architecture.

Prof. Smillie, who is strongly in favor of the plan, says that in its present financial condition the Academy of Design could only afford a site that would meet its needs for twenty-five years at the utmost, while by joining its fortunes with those of the Columbia School of Architecture it would secure a site which would be suited to its requirements and would be a permanent location at the same time.

Mr. Smillie said that those who objected to moving the academy so far up town should bear in mind the history of the uptown movement in the last forty years or so. In 1855 a site on Twenty-fifth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, was offered for sale to the academy, but after some discussion was refused because the lot was too far up town.

"It is needless to say," Mr. Smillie added, "how often this decision has been the subject of regret on our part, and I hope and believe that the same mistake will not again be made."

Mr. Smillie said that much had been said about the academy being a "wild flower," which should continue its existence unfettered by a union with any other institution. Mr. Smillie said he could see no reason why the "wild flower" should not flourish under strong protection.

Asked as to the details of the proposed plan, Prof. Smillie said that nothing yet had been decided upon, but that various plans had been for some time under discussion. Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia University, who was much interested in the proposed plan, had been in communication with different members of the Academy of Design, but the plans discussed were still too unformed to be made public.

"If this proposed union could be carried," said Prof. Smillie, "I see no reason why the New-York Academy of Design should not in time equal the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts."

CAMP OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Orders for the Summer Drills at Sands Point and Orient Point.

Lieutenant Commander George Edward Kent, commanding the First Naval Battalion of New-York, has issued orders for the Summer camps at Sands Point and Orient Point, L. I.

Not more than one crew, with an officer from each division, will camp at Sands Point on Saturday and Sunday of each week from June 27 to Sept. 1, except Saturday and Sunday, July 11 and 12, and Saturday and Sunday, July 18 and 19. From Saturday, July 11, to Wednesday, July 15, a detail of not more than 100 officers and men will camp at Orient Point in company with the Naval Militia of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The detail for Saturday, June 27, will report on board the New-Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, at 8 A. M., and will embark on the transport, with tents and camp outfits, and proceed with four cutters in tow to Sands Point.

A section of the coast will be assigned to each division for development and reconnoisance work. Whenever the weather permits these details will work from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A detail of at least two men from each division from the detail for the camp at Orient Point will report on board the New-Hampshire at 7 A. M. Friday, July 10, and proceed to transport with four cutters in tow to Orient Point.

The rest of the detail for camp at Orient Point will report on board the New-Hampshire at 7 A. M. Saturday, July 11, and will embark on a man-of-war to Orient Point. The detail will return from Orient Point Wednesday morning, arriving at the New-Hampshire that evening. The transport, with tents and outfit for camp, will leave Orient Point with cutters in tow at the same time.

Officers and chief petty officers during the encampment will wear service dress—white caps, leggins, and oilskins. Petty officers and seamen will wear working suits—watch caps and leggins—and the equipment will be heavy marching order, without arms and cartridge belts.

MANY CHILDREN AT COMMUNION.

The Pope First Received That Sacrament 75 Years Ago Yesterday.

The feast of St. Aloysius was celebrated yesterday, and was especially observed in the Roman Catholic churches, as being also the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first communion of Pope Leo XIII. St. Aloysius is the patron saint of youth, and Cardinal Satolli last week sent a communication to all Catholic churches that the Pope would grant plenary indulgence to all children who should go to their first communion yesterday. A partial indulgence was also granted to others who should receive holy communion.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, 1,000 school children received the communion sacrament at the 9 o'clock mass. The Rev. Father Henry H. Newey officiated at the services, and the Rev. Fathers Lavelle and Patrick Daly assisted in administring the sacrament. In the Catholic Orphan Asylum, adjoining the cathedral, more than 500 boys and girls received communion in the asylum chapel.

Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the 11 o'clock mass at St. Cecelia's Church, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. He preached on the feast of the day, and described the holy life of St. Aloysius. He referred to the fact that the pontiff had made his first communion on the feast of this saint three-quarters of a century ago, and said that his Holiness had been given a long life, and that his career had been blessed.

Several hundred school children went to the railing in a body for communion earlier in the day.

At St. Francis Xaxier's, on West Sixteenth Street; St. Stephen's, on East Twenty-eighth Street; the Paulist Fathers, on West Fifty-ninth Street, and at other Catholic churches in the city school children in large numbers received holy communion.

The Dog Watched the Cubs All Night.

From The Lewiston (Idaho) Teller.

W. A. Shelton, a prominent farmer from Colton, has just returned from a hunting trip in the Blue Mountains, with six bearskins and two live bears on pack horses. With one companion this veteran hunter made this capture. He tells a good story of his sport in the woods on Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Grande Ronde. He discovered and shot an old bear one evening about dark. It proved to be the mother of two cubs. A trained dog put the cubs up a tree. Mr. Shelton could have shot them, but he decided to capture them for pets. He commanded the hound to watch the tree until he returned, and left his coat for a bed for his canine friend. The dog watched all night in the dismal wood, and when Mr. Shelton and his companion returned the little bears were still clinging to the boughs, high up in the giant pine. The young friend climbed the tree to capture the pets. He slipped a noose over their heads and lowered them one at a time to Mr. Shelton, who placed them in a sack. They were good, big bears, and they were keeping up a lively fight for liberty during the journey on horseback.

Commencement at Trinity.

HARTFORD, June 21.—Trinity College commencement week began to-day with holy communion in the chapel this morning. The baccalaureate sermon was preached this evening to the graduating class in Christ Church by the Rev. Dr. William Douglass, rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven. The graduating class, clad in cap and gown, occupied seats in front of the altar.

THEY SANG FOR PRIZES

"SO WAS HABE ICH NIE GEHOERT," THE WOMEN CRIED.

Thousands at the Contest of the United Singing Societies of Brooklyn at Ulmer Park—The Beethoven Liederkranz Took First Prize in the First Class; Other Prizes Were Awarded—All the Contestants Applauded.

The Germans of New-York and Brooklyn went out by the hundreds yesterday to Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, to attend the grand prize singing contest of the United Singing Societies of Brooklyn. There were nearly twenty-five societies represented, and they sang steadily through sunshine and rain from 1:30 o'clock until after 5 o'clock. The prizes were awarded soon after 6 o'clock, when the successful singers refreshed themselves with golden Rhine wine, while the defeated drowned their woes with unlimited beer.

The Raines law did not count for much at any time of the day, and a waiter who was requested to get a sandwich for a hungry visitor voiced the general experience of all when he replied: "Ach! I haf no time to get sandviches; only beer, beer, beer."

Every member of a singing society who had a family took it along with him, with luncheon baskets and all sorts of picnicking paraphernalia, and when the singer stepped upon the stage to sing with his society his family disported itself in the groves with other families and had a good time generally.

There were fully 2,000 persons in the big hall when the Eichenkranz Society of East New-York was marshalled on the stage in a semi-circle by A. Fuhge, its conductor. A "Hist! Hist!" was heard all over the big hall when Herr Fuhge raised his baton and his society began to sing a song entitled, "Mutter."

It was a pretty song, and was well sung. The women in the audience moved their heads to and fro in time with the conductor's wand, and when the end came, turned to one another with, "Ach! wie schoen, wie wunderschoen! The Eichenkranz will surely win the prize! The tenors are so fine, and such magnificent basos, too."

The Eichenkranz remained the favorite utnil the Boss Baecker Gersang-Verein, E. Scharpf, conductor, sent the audience wild with enthusiasm, and everybody clapped and cried, "Hoch! Hoch!" and ordered more beer to celebrate the victory.

It remained, however, for the Olive Quartet, E. Leiber, conductor, to carry away the honors, which took the form of a very substantial punch bowl, given by Julius Scharmann of Scharmann's Brewery.

The conductors of the various societies received even more attention than the singers themselves. They were very acrobatic. Some of them appeared in full evening dress with silver-tipped batons, while others looked cool in negligée shirts and outing coats. They leaped, stood on one foot at a time, shrugged their shoulders, bent their bodies, and twisted the fingers of their left hands in the air as if they were catching flies, while the baton marked time with every crescendo and diminuendo, and the singers with open mouths followed every movement as though hypnotized.

Other singing societies which fought for the prize in the song "Mutter" were the Richard Wagner Quartet Club, the Alpenroeschen, the Phoenix Maenner-Chor, the Koschat Maenner-Chor, and the Hessischer Saengerbund.

A handsome silver cup was the prize in the contest of societies not belonging to the United Singers. It was won by the Typographia Maennerchor, conducted by E. Kampermann. The rendering of the song "Rosenzeit" was the test, and the contest was a very close one. The judges sat at a small table in the front of the stage, and looked very wise as they noted down a point here and a point there with long black pencils.

The Beethoven Maennerchor and the Gesang Verein Aurora and Orpheus received tremendous applause, and were very nearly obliged to give an encore. The singers, however, looked so uncomfortably warm and used their fans, which, while singing, they carried behind their backs, so effectively that the good-natured audience let them off, and called instead for "Bier! bier! bier!"

After a short intermission, during which the people listened to the music of the waves on the sandy beach and the pleasant breezes among the trees, the societies of the "first class" took the field.

The Beethoven Liederkranz received such an ovation when it went on the stage that its conductor, J. Marcks, bowed till he was purple in the face acknowledging it.

"So 'was habe ich nie gehört," said the women, with ecstatic expressions on their faces when the society had finished "Barbarossa's Erwachen." The Liederkranz gained first prize, a music cabinet of beautiful wood, and the Deutscher Liederkranz, the only other contestant, had to be satisfied with a second prize.

By this time the building was packed to its doors, for the rain had begun to fall from threatening clouds, and everybody had hastened under cover.

The singing of "Robin Adair" by five societies was heard by 3,000 persons. The Oriole Glee Club, conducted by L. Hannweber, won the prize, a silver cup presented by the Civil Justices of Brooklyn, but the Echo Quartet, the Arion Quartet, and the Concordia of East New-York received even more applause than the victors themselves.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, while the judges were trying to decide who had won, the singers refreshed themselves at the various little tables, and their families came in from the park grounds and joined them. The awarding of prizes gave general satisfaction, and no complaints of any kind were heard.

When the great crowd started homeward in the evening by trolley lines, the power failed, and the cars were stalled by the score for more than an hour.

Loses Because Called a Resident.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Because her attorneys styled her a "resident" instead of a "citizen" of Nebraska, Florence Joy Reynard has lost her verdict of $7,500 against the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mrs. Reynard was a member of a comic opera company, and was badly injured in a wreck at Brainard in January, 1893. Three months ago, in a trial before Judge Seaman in the Federal Court, she secured a verdict of $7,500. Before moving for a new trial the railroad company offered Mrs. Reynard $5,000 in settlement of the claim. The offer was refused. In searching through the bill of particulars filed by Mrs. Reynard's attorney, it was discovered by the railroad attorneys that she was styled a "resident" of Nebraska. The Federal courts require the citizenship of the parties to be established in order to show the jurisdiction of the Federal court. The United States courts have held that a resident is not necessarily a citizen, and on this ground a motion to set aside the verdict and dismiss the suit was filed. Judge Seaman handed down his opinion sustaining the motion, but allowing Mrs. Reynard to amend her bill and start the suit over again.

Fishers with Nets Arrested.

Sergt. Knipe, in charge of the police at Canarsie, Saturday night sent out the police steam launch and arrested seven men for fishing with nets in Jamaica Bay. Net fishing is prohibited by law. The prisoners are Louis Kurz of 511 Marcy Avenue, Peter Piaffer of 221 Bleecker Street, Thomas Schell of 141 Stockton Street, Frank Sturer of 808 Myrtle Avenue, Herman Poefle of 178 Melrose Street, Henry Miller of 443 Seventh Avenue, and Charles Bonner of 1,333 Debevoise Street. They will be arraigned before Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, this morning.

The New-York Times.
is NOT AN ORGAN but
a newspaper printed for people of intelligence, who have been taught to read English. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.
You can read THE TIMES without debasing your intelligence or morals.

STRIKE WILL INVOLVE 15,000.

Tailors Threaten to Go Out in July to Save Themselves.

The Brotherhood of Tailors will to-day begin a thorough and careful reorganization of its affiliated unions in preparation for the great strike that is to begin in July.

The contractors, say the leaders of the tailors, have made a concerted movement to restore the task-work system, while the contractors say that the manufacturers keep cutting down the prices of work and thus compel them to adopt the task-work system to save themselves.

H. Salomon, business agent of the Brotherhood of Tailors, said yesterday that several manufacturers had already cut down prices of work, and that the rest were following their example. The manufacturers declare that they will not restore the former prices until they are compelled to do so by a strike, "and so," added Salomon, "a strike seems to be the only remedy."

Under the present conditions, continued Salomon, tailors average $1 a day working sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. The men are clamoring for a strike, as their condition is becoming desperate. Very few of them managed to get one square meal a week, and feared to be discharged if they disobeyed the grinding orders of their task-masters. Of course the contractors themselves make only a small margin in consequence of the keen competition that exists among themselves.

About 2,000 finishers will hold a meeting on Monday evening next at Walhalla Hall, and decide by a vote whether they shall strike or not. The strike will involve at least 10,000 men and women directly, and about 5,000 more indirectly.

NELLIE SHAW FINDS A HOME.

New-York Girl Ran Away in Galveston, Texas.

Nellie, the missing daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer David Shaw of 534 West Fifty-fifth Street, has been found in Galveston, Texas, and is now at the home of Col. George P. Finlay, Collector of Customs at that port. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are in poor circumstances, and last November the girl's greataunt, who lives in Galveston, came to New-York and offered to take Nellie home with her and care for her. The girl is fifteen years old.

Several days ago the girl's mother received a letter from her saying that her grandaunt had treated her very cruelly, and that she had left. She begged her mother to send $20 for her to a Mrs. Blakeman, who lived in Galveston, as she wanted to come back home to her parents, and would not stay with her grandaunt.

"We could not raise any $20," said Mrs. Shaw. "We are poor, and my husband's wages are very small. We did not know what to do, and then I received a very nice letter from Mrs. Finlay telling me that Nellie was with her, and that she liked the girl and was willing to keep her if we consented."

Accompanying Mrs. Finlay's letter was another letter from Nellie herself, who said that Mrs. Finlay treated her very kindly, and that she would like to remain with her. To this the mother will probably consent.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Lillian Scofield, in whose house Broker Hatch was killed a number of years ago, and who has been arrested several times for holding the trunks of persons who have boarded with her, was again arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Detective Daniel Dugan of the court squad on a charge of assault preferred by Miss Minnie Irving of 302 West Forty-fourth Street. On June 9 Miss Irving attempted to move out of Mrs. Scofield's house, at 120 West Forty-first Street, and although she owed Mrs. Scofield no money, the latter attempted to hold her trunks. Miss Irving insisted that the trunks be given to her, and Mrs. Scofield struck her several times in the face. Since that time Mrs. Scofield has successfully evaded arrest until Saturday night, when the detective succeeded in catching her. In court yesterday the charge was changed to disorderly conduct, and Magistrate Kudlich fined Mrs. Scofield $10. She did not pay the fine, and was locked up.

—Policeman Kammer of the Mercer Street Station arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday John White, twenty-five years old, no home, on a charge of larceny preferred by Miss Hedwig Liebrecht of 440 Columbus Avenue. Miss Liebrecht was shopping on Saturday afternoon, and stopped for a moment to look in a show window on Fourteenth Street. She felt some one tug at her pocket, and turned in time to see White holding her pocketbook containing $21.75. He tried to run away, but she held him and yelled for help. Kammer heard her cries and arrested White. White admitted his guilt, and Magistrate Kudlich held him in $300 for trial.

—The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station reported to the Coroners' office yesterday that the body of an unknown man had been found drowned in the Hudson River at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street. From papers and other effects found on the man's clothes, it is supposed that he is Thomas Hennessy, who resided at 630 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

—John Williams, twenty-one years old, of 683 Fifth Street, was a prisoner in Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with robbing James Norton of 10 Jackson Street Saturday night. Norton was asleep on a stoop in Clinton Street, and Williams was caught going through his pockets. He was held for examination.

—Lewis Pyzer, twenty-six years old, a whisk-broom maker of 303 East Third Street, attempted suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a penknife at Sixty-second Street and the Hudson River Railroad. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

—Kate Donovan, aged nineteen, of 124 Gansevoort Street, tried to end her life yesterday morning by taking laudanum. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital a prisoner.

Brooklyn.

—Fire was discovered at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the three-story frame building 152 and 154 Ewen Street. The place is known as Union Saenger Hall, and is owned by Catherine Obitz. A report was circulated that a dozen lives had been lost, and a great crowd of people gathered at the fire. The damage to the building was $15,000, and to the stock $6,000. The fire spread to the frame building 127 Meserole Street and caused damage of $1,900. The cause of the fire is not known. Assistant Foreman Brown of Engine No. 21 had his hand burned by picking up a live electric wire.

—William C. Brown, fifty-three years old, of Cleveland Street, near Glenmore Avenue, while under the influence of liquor Saturday night, entered the saloon of Mrs

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WAIL OF THE POPULISTS

COUNTRY ON THE ROAD TO RUIN, TELLER THE MAN TO SAVE IT.

Citizens Who Despise "Gold Bugs" and Loathe "the Money Power" Urged to Vote for Him for President—Now Is the Time for the Common People to Gird Up Their Loins and Smite Plutocracy Hip and Thigh.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The result of the Populist conference that has been held here the last few days appears in a circular addressed particularly to Populists and generally to voters of every party asking support for Teller for President. The document is signed by twenty-six leading Populists from six Western and Southern States. It says:

Expressly disclaiming any purpose or right to bind any party or person by the views here set forth, we but yield to an overpowering sense of duty in saying what we do to members of the People's Party and to all other good citizens, who, apprehending the approach of a momentous crisis in our country's life, are willing to avert it by acts of exalted patriotism.

We came to St. Louis as citizens, members of the People's Party, to be present at the meetings of the National Republican Convention that we might determine more definitely for ourselves the true aim of that organization in the present struggle.

Here we have seen the "boss" in politics more securely enthroned, more servilely obeyed, and more dictatorial as to candidates and policy than has ever before been witnessed in the field of National politics. One man, the perfection of his type, representing the millionaires, the banks, the corporations, the trusts, and every other remorseless and plutocratic element in our country's life, has, through the power of money, dictated the nomination of Mr. McKinley and shaped the platform of his party.

We have witnessed a convention, magnificent in numbers, pretending to represent free American constituencies, moving for three days as if a band of terror was above them, whose might they dare not tempt and whose imperious pointings it was impossible to disobey.

This convention, slavishly responding to the will of the money power, has forced an issue which must be met, and which, if it is accepted by the people of the land. If it is declined, or if it shall succeed, the fetters of a tyranny more grinding than that of Czars or Emperors will be driven upon the plain people of this country—fetters which must be indefinitely worn with the contemptible spirit inseparable from willing serfs, or, in the end, be broken with the irresistible power of a mighty revolution.

That issue is formulated in the demands that the "existing gold standard must be preserved," and for the enactment of "all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money—either coin or paper—at the present standard."

This means that silver shall be permanently degraded into mere money of change, and that it be deprived of its legal-tender quality, except for some paltry sum.

That the greenback and all other forms of Government paper money shall be redeemed and destroyed.

That the National banks shall be swollen into a power of triple their present ability to contract the volume of money, to absorb the earnings of industry, and to grip the throat of all industrial and commercial life, while from time to time it tenders to the voters the choice of its tools for all legislative, judicial, and administrative positions.

It will require that all of our present National bonded debt be refunded and new bonds be issued, running for half a century, and made expressly payable in "the present standard" of money—gold.

All other forms of debt—private, corporate, State, and municipal—will ultimately be made payable in the same yellow money, or its equivalent.

With these measures perfected—the gold plutocracy triumphant—the condition of the people will be no better than was that of the recently manumitted black slaves. Their right will be to sue the end of their days that binds them—a freedom of irremovable debt, of grinding poverty, of a black and cheerless future.

The money power has forced this issue now, because, in its judgment, those whom its policy would enslave are divided into hostile political families which cannot be united in time to resist its onset. It regards it as impossible that harmonious action can be secured between the different organizations that favor monetary reform and resistance to their insatiate greed. With Populists, silver Democrats, bimetallists, and independents supporting different nominees for President and the National Congress, it feels assured of victory and it has determined to press now and without abatement the advantage which this lamentable condition raises up before it.

In this, the most threatening crisis that has menaced the country since the civil war, though simply citizen members of the People's Party, we venture to make momentous suggestions to you, our brethren. To this end we have neither desire nor thought to impair in the least degree the efficiency of our noble organization, charged as it is with the liberties of present and future generations, and whose integrity and growth is essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions. Our constant aim will be to defend it from foes within and without, and to preserve it as a power consecrated forever to the defense of humanity's dearest rights upon the American Continent.

In view of the shameless submission by the Republican Convention to the most extreme demands ever made upon a political party by the money power every thought and effort of American manhood should from this hour tend toward creating and cementing a union between those who would resist the conspiracy of wholesale robbery and grinding oppression. A coincidence of fear, of hope, of conviction, already exists among intelligent, observant people. Political division alone creates an obstacle to unity of purpose and harmony of action between them.

The duty of every patriot is to remove this obstacle, so far as it can be, by honorable concessions and reasonable sacrifices. They do not contemplate even the thought of merging our party into any other, or the slightest impairment of its efficiency, but only for the sake of humanity and to avert, if possible, the disasters which the supremacy of the money power now so menacingly forbodes, to secure the union of good citizens, who think alike upon the important issues of the reform in behalf of the election of a President, who in spirit is antagonistic to none of the fundamental principles of our party, and has openly engaged in the most sturdy advocacy of our chiefest measures.

Measures must be gained or defeated through men. After all, the chief problem in this crisis is to find a man upon whom patriots can unite, whose life is witness that, if intrusted with authority over National legislation and its enforcement, he will defy every allurement of wealth and every menace of power, standing unflinchingly by the cause of the people in the fierce struggle inseparably connected with the enactment of our proposed financial reforms.

We see in the private and official life of Henry M. Teller a beacon, burning brightly, warning the people of threatening speeches of dissension. He has but now publicly abandoned the Republican Party, with which he has associated since its first organization, entering it when led by conscience to strive for the overthrow of human bondage and leaving it when Lincoln's teachings and humanities were swallowed up in the greed and cruelty of money kings. For twenty years he has been a commanding figure in the Nation's life, a Cabinet officer of the United States. Nominally a Republican, he has many times openly defied his party when its members sought to make it an instrument of injustice and oppression.

For twenty years he has stood as a bulwark against the tyrannical encroachments of the National banks; he has never hesitated to declare that they should be deprived of all authority to issue money and to control its volume; he is an unflinching advocate of the duty of the Government to maintain and exercise exclusively for the people the sovereign power of emitting all money—gold, silver, and paper. He holds that to issue bonds in time of peace is a stupendous wrong to the people and the country.

When to this official record are united an unsullied private life, a character without blot or stain, a grateful, generous nature, a patriotism that knows neither State nor section, we feel that we are performing a duty to our beloved country in calling attention to Mr. Teller's merits and availability as a candidate for President—as one upon whom all Populists may consistently unite while they strenuously preserve and strengthen their organization.

The necessity and wisdom of a dispassionate consideration of his claims upon the support of the American people have become the more apparent since the patriotic Republican leaders who abandoned their party under his inspiration have announced him as the nominee for President of the United States.

We beg our fellow-Populists calmly to consider the suggestions we have made. It is our fervent hope that the patriotism of our motives will, in their judgment, justify the course of communication we have taken. Let us all so act that, if in the wisdom of an inscrutible Providence the Union, which we may tender and of which our suffering country stands in such trying need, may not be affected, we can at least declare in the presence of our God and our country that we did our duty as patriots, and the fault of failure does not belong to our doors.

This manifesto is signed by H. E. Taubeneck, Illinois; J. H. Davis, Texas; M. C. Rankin, Indiana; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; J. Hugh McDowell, Tennessee; John P. Stelle, Illinois; Thomas Fletcher, Arkansas; Howard S. Taylor, Illinois; Homer Prince, Arkansas; J. W. Dollison, Arkansas; M. R. Coffman, Arkansas; J. A. Edgerton, Nebraska; R. A. Sankey, Kansas; Charles E. Palmer, Illinois; F. D. Eager, Nebraska; J. D. Hess, Illinois; A. L. Maxwell, Illinois; George M. Jackson, Arkansas; S. J. Wright, Texas; S. P. V. Arnold, Illinois; Eugene Smith, Illinois; W. J. Quick, Missouri; Calvin B. Reifsneider, Missouri; Frank E. Richey, Missouri; W. J. Flatt, Tennessee, and Horace J. Clark, Colorado.

ARCHIE BALL CONNER WINS.

The Circus Rider and Lawyer Will Share His Father's Estate.

The claim of Archie Ball Conner, a son of the late James Conner, the famous typefounder, for a share of his father's estate, has been declared valid by Justice Van Brunt, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and he will receive a considerable sum of money, in spite of the objections of his mother, brothers, and sisters.

Mr. Conner is a lawyer, and lives at 322 Columbus Avenue, with his wife. Any part of his father's property was denied to him because when a boy he ran away from home and became a circus performer. He was one of six children who were brought up in luxury, but, instead of being content at home, Archie wanted to become a circus rider. This ambition was shared by Harry Leonard, a son of Judge Leonard. When Barnum's Circus was exhibiting in the old American Institute Building, in Third Avenue, near Sixty-third Street, Conner and Leonard, who were sixteen years old, determined to join it, and applied to Charles Fish, an acrobat and rider, for employment. He told them they should get their parents' consent, but they followed the show to Covington, Ky., where they prevailed upon Fish to give them a chance. They became famous trapeze performers, but at Pike's Opera House, in Cincinnati, Conner fell, and so injured himself that he had to give up the circus business. He became interested in law, and prepared himself for the University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated with honors, and he became Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Louisville, Ky.

Upon the death of his father, in July, 1887, Mr. Conner came to New-York, and found that his will had been offered for probate by his mother and brothers, and that he was cut off from any share in the estate. Surrogate Rollins stipulated, in admitting the will to probate, that Archie Conner should receive his share if he claimed it. The family appealed from that decision to the Supreme Court, and Louis Delafield was appointed referee. Mr. Delafield reported that Mr. Conner was entitled to his share of the estate, and that report has now been confirmed.

Want to Know the Reason Why.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Costique—It's funny that some people are never satisfied to know a thing is so and so, but must ask the why and wherefore.

Sappy—Yes. I wonder why it is?

THE WHIST TOURNAMENT

CONTESTS IN THE CONGRESS WHICH WILL MEET THIS WEEK.

The Full Playing Strength of the Country to be Well Represented—What "Cavendish" Says of the Game in America—More Skillful Players than in England—Walter H. Barney Probably to be Made President—Rules for the Contests.

Final arrangements for the great gathering of whist players in Brooklyn this week are now about completed. These annual sessions of the American Whist League are called congresses. There is no legislation worth speaking of, as the rules were thoroughly revised at the first three congresses. Even the election of officers is got through with quietly. It has always been the custom to advance the Vice President of one term to the Presidency itself, when that office becomes vacant. This precedent will not be departed from by the sixth congress, though a statement was published recently to the effect that George H. Fish of New-York would probably be elected as the next President. He is an old and honored member of the league, representing the Continental Club of his city, but he will join with the large majority of his fellow-delegates in supporting Walter H. Barney of Providence for the position.

The congress proper will not be convened until Tuesday morning. One of the spacious rooms of the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, will be used for the sessions, that will occupy only the forenoons. The remainder of the five days will be taken up with the grand tournament, which is by far the most interesting feature of the week. All the visiting delegates and many of those who reside in the metropolitan district have engaged quarters at the big hotel overlooking the Atlantic. Robert H. Weems, President of the Brooklyn Whist Club and Corresponding Secretary of the league, is also Chairman of the Tournament Committee, and he has already received notification from about forty clubs that will be represented. The Brooklyn contingent will naturally be a large one, the Hamilton Club alone sending fifty-four of its members as regular and alternate delegates. Providence will also have a representation of sixteen delegates from the Narragansett Whist Club and seven from the Providence Athletic Club. Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, along with several of the smaller cities in the Atlantic section, will take advantage of the convenient location of the present congress, so that the full playing strength of the Eastern and Middle States is likely to compete for the various honors obtainable during the week. Of the Eastern cities, Chicago promises to lead, as it has two of the largest whist clubs in the country. Theodore Schwarz, President of the league, is the head and front of the Chicago Whist Club, and the Hyde Park Whist Club, which has always been prominent in former tournaments, will send five of its crack players. Four of these, J. T. Mitchell, R. L. Parsons, W. J. Walker, and R. M. Rogers, made up the team that won the Hamilton trophy at Minneapolis last year. There will be smaller delegations from St. Paul, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and other Western points, while the Pacific coast also contributes its quota. The Trist Duplicate Whist Club of San Francisco sends P. J. Tormey, who is a Director of the league, and delegates have been named by two clubs at Tacoma and Seattle.

The arrival in this country of Henry Jones, ("Cavendish,") who is the recognized authority on whist the world over, has made a stir among the votaries of the game, even before the famous Englishman has had an opportunity of meeting officially the members of the league. He has already been the recipient of courtesies from many of the social clubs in this city and Brooklyn. "Cavendish" landed here June 13, and a few days after, in speaking of his former experience in the United States, and the object of his present visit, said:

"When I came to America for the first time, in 1803, it was with a double purpose. One was to attend the third congress of the American Whist League, at Chicago, and the other was to see the World's Fair. Prior to that time my personal acquaintance with the leading whist men of this country was confined to Cassium M. Paine of Milwaukee and Fisher Ames of Boston, both of whom had called on me in London. I played frequently with Mr. Paine, and we became very fast friends, but I did not have an opportunity of entertaining Mr. Ames, much to my regret.

"Before meeting these two gentlemen at home, I had corresponded quite extensively with Nicholas B. Trist of New-Orleans. This began about thirteen years ago, when Mr. Trist sent a whist hand to The London Field, which came to me as the editor of that department. My reply thanking him for the contribution led to an interchange of ideas regarding modern play, which culminated in our agreeing on the system now known as American leads. The first publication of this was in The Field, early in 1885, and soon after I delivered a lecture on the subject before the United Whist Club of London. These leads are now widely, if not universally, adopted in the United States, but they have not found much favor in England, except among a few players of the highest grade. The ordinary British whist player adheres to the game of his ancestors, the one laid down by Hoyle and Matthews. Indeed, the American system was violently opposed by some of the English authorities, such as 'Mogul' and 'Pembridge.' Mr. Trist, who kept in touch with the controversy, wrote to me the very wise remark, that if a scheme was good enough to be opposed, it was good enough to be supported, and he had no doubt that the early opposition was the precursor of a final adoption. How true his words were may be seen to-day in every whist club of America.

"My acquaintance with the American Whist League came through the official notification that the first congress, held in 1891, had made me an honorary member. I have followed its progress with the greatest interest, especially since it was my privilege to be present at the third congress, and to travel over a large portion of your country playing whist nearly every day. When I first arrived and visited the clubs of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Washington, before going to Chicago, it was my impression that all the crack players were being selected for my benefit. I afterward found that these men represented the general average skill of this country, which is far above that of Great Britain. The reason for this is that Americans are students of the game, while the average Englishman prides himself on never having read a book on whist. During the Chicago congress I took part in some of the matches and became more than ever convinced that the standard of play on this side of the water was very high.

"There is no doubt that the establishment of the league has greatly aided the progress of the game in the United States. I find that the interest is still spreading, and on my return this time soon discovered that the average play, good as it was three years ago, is even better now. There is only one respect in which I think the development of whist has been in any way checked—that is, the introduction of a number of 'fads,' which on close examination are found to be trick losers. I am informed, but have not been able to investigate for myself, that these are gradually dying out, as they are bound to do."

The opening game of the tournament will take place this evening, to decide the possession of the Brooklyn Trophy. This prize goes to the auxiliary associations, which are composed of ten or more clubs, three of which must belong to the league. Entries for this competition closed last Wednesday, and it will be confined to a match between the associations of New-England and New-Jersey. The details of the play have not yet been made public by the Tournament Committee, but it is probable that there will be twenty-four men on each side.

To follow the more general contests, eight in number, which will bring out the full playing strength of the congress. Every afternoon and evening from Tuesday until Saturday will be occupied with these games. The Hamilton Trophy, which has been a fixture since 1892, continues to be the most coveted of all the prizes, and the team from the Hyde Park Whist Club of Chicago, that carried it off last year, will be at Manhattan Beach ready to dispute its possession during the next twelve months against all comers. Entries for the Hamilton Trophy this year close at noon on Tuesday, each club being entitled to one team, and allowed to substitute players up to the time that the contest begins. For three days the preliminary play is on, when every team must play an equal number of hands against every other one. When the score is made up on Thursday night the four teams with the highest totals are left for the semi-final games. These are drawn by lot to play against each other on Friday, and the two teams having the best score come together on Saturday to settle the disposition of the cup.

The contest for the Minneapolis Trophy extends over the same period as the one just mentioned, and is for club pairs. The competitors must be entered at the same time with those for the Hamilton Trophy, and on this day for the first time comes off one match of four or more hands between all the pairs. This will bring each set of partners together during the last two days, the twenty-four pairs with the highest score playing another series of four or more hands against each other. In this contest the average of all the hands is made up so as to estimate the gains and losses of the respective pairs, the prize going to the partners securing the best match score. Should there be a tie in the number of matches won, the tricks will be counted to determine the results, and if this score also comes out even between any two pairs, each of them shall be allowed to hold the trophy for six months. When the Minneapolis Cup was played for last year it went to Albany, the champion pair being C. Smith and Charles F. Snow, both of whom will be on hand again in an effort to repeat their previous success.

Though the competition for the American Whist League Trophy is much shorter than the ones for the other two cups, it is the subject of keen rivalry. One reason for this is that it can be challenged for during seven months of the year, so that after all it causes a greater number of matches to be played than any of the other prizes that await the whist experts. Play for the League Trophy this week begins Friday afternoon, goes on that evening, and after two more sessions, ends on the evening of Saturday. Like the Hamilton Trophy, it is open to teams of four, and entries for it close at noon on Friday, to be made in the name of the club of which the players named must be members. Only one team can be entered by each club, and the contest will be conducted under a system known as Howell's modification of the progressive system, introduced by John T. Mitchell. The Tournament Committee will not be able to fix the exact number of hands or deals for this series, as it depends largely on the number of entries. If the score permits, the possession of the trophy will be decided by the matches won, but in case of a tie the tricks will have to be counted.

As the conditions of the games for the trophies will limit the number of players from each club for all three of the cups to ten, it was necessary to arrange other matches for the benefit of the rest of the delegates. Their opportunities are by no means slight, as progressive games will be on during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, the first one for pairs and the other two open to games of four. The extra event for Thursday will be a match between the East and West, which is open to any person attending the congress. Saturday evening will be monopolized by the three contests for the trophies, but in the evening a progressive match at straight whist will wind up the big tourney. Entries for these additional games close the same day that they are played, and souvenirs will be given to the winners. Bertram D. Kribben of St. Louis, the Recording Secretary, and Robert H. Weems of Brooklyn, the Corresponding Secretary of the league, have charge of the tournament, and the selection of the souvenirs and other prizes outside of the four trophies is in the hands of a committee composed of Walter H. Barney of Providence, the Vice President; Benjamin L. Richards of Rock Rapids, Iowa, the Treasurer, and George H. Fish, who is a delegate from the Cherry Diamond Club of this city, as well as one of the Board of Directors.

The official scores will be in charge of Warren A. Hawley of Philadelphia, who makes a specialty of recording games and has invented a system that makes it impossible for mistakes to occur in marking the number of tricks in each hand after it is played.

DR. SCHEELE CANNOT BE FOUND.

Said to be Evading Service in Civil Suits by Typewriters.

Walter T. Scheele, the expert chemist who has been so fiercely attacked by the attorneys in defending Mrs. Fleming, has not been seen in New-York since Friday, and men who have been searching for him declare he has left the State in order to avoid the sea of troubles that has been stirred up against him. The men who have been searching for him are representatives of City Marshal Marcus Moses, who wishes to have served upon him summonses in the suits brought against him by Minnie Schlowberg, Rosa Cohen, and Christina Hoeber. These young women are typewriters, who say that they have worked for Dr. Scheele and have not been paid. In addition to this, Dr. Scheele will have to face charges of perjury on account of his testimony in the Fleming case, so Charles T. Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Fleming, has declared.

Dr. Scheele was looked upon as a prominent expert in analytical chemistry two weeks ago. A recent bill made out by him in a Queens County matter charged $1,500 for less than a day's work. Items like this appeared: "To examining one bloodstain, $100." This bill was reduced about 75 per cent., however, before it was paid.

Then the senior counsel for Mrs. Fleming made charges against him which seemed too astounding for belief. He has reiterated the charges, and has produced numerous witnesses who swore that Scheele, in his cups, boasted that the case against Mrs. Fleming had been fixed for conviction.

Matters have been growing warmer and warmer for Dr. Scheele ever since that time. He has had of late to avoid great personal animosity, and the typewriters' suits are about the least of his troubles.

He should have been in the Centre Street Police Court Saturday morning to prosecute Editor Max Mansfield, who assaulted him. He sent word that he was ill and could not appear, and Magistrate Flammer adjourned the case till Wednesday.

Dr. Scheele has an office at 253 Broadway. He has not been in it twice since Mr. Brooke began his fierce attack.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre received a letter from Dr. Scheele Saturday morning. It bore the Hoboken postmark, and promised that he would appear in court this morning to testify in rebuttal. His subpoena will protect him from the Marshal's men.

Mrs. Fleming Certain of Acquittal.

"This is my last Sunday in this place," said Mrs. Fleming, who is being tried for the murder of her mother, to a visitor at the Tombs yesterday. "I feel sure of my release," the prisoner continued. "I have watched the jury closely, and I can tell by the way they look at me that they have been favorably impressed by my defense. My counsel say that no case has been made against me, and I know it. I knew from the first it could not be otherwise. I have never been anxious about the result, for I never felt that there was any chance of my being found guilty."

Mrs. Fleming has lost four pounds in weight during her imprisonment, and weighs only 116 pounds now. Otherwise she is very well. She had very few visitors yesterday. The only one who made a protracted stay was her sister, Miss Bliss.

Tried to Cut His Throat.

Louis Peiser, a broom maker, twenty-six years old, living with his aunt, Mrs. A. Amster, at 300 East Third Street, attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a penknife on the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-second Street early yesterday morning. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and put in the prison ward. He will probably recover.

EDUCATED MEN'S FORCE

PRESIDENT TUCKER PREACHES TO DARTMOUTH COLLEGE SENIORS.

Representative Force of Educated Men Is, First, the Power to Interpret—Justice the Solvent in Modern Civilization—The Fight for Our National Honor on the Currency Question—Sympathy with the Misguided Is Not a Test.

HANOVER, N. H., June 21.—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Dartmouth College was preached to-day by President William J. Tucker from Haggai ii., 23: "I will take thee and I will make thee as a signet." The topic was "The Representative Force of the Educated Man in Society."

"It is, to begin with, the power to interpret," he said. "How many forces have been waiting, and are still waiting, for the true interpreter. And if for any reason he comes among men, single and in groups, what a glory he imparts to his age. Such a glory the interpreters within the realm of science have brought to our age.

"We are great not because we are rich and powerful and prosperous, but we are rich, powerful, and prosperous simply because we have found our way a step nearer to the heart of nature. Suppose the interpreter is at work in the field of humanity instead of nature. He marks the singular fact that the social instinct does not mean unity, co-operation, or fellowship. Out of this massing of population there comes up from the under side the cry of the fierce struggle for existence, and from the upper side the noise of the tumult from the equally fierce competition for gain. He sees that the forces which separate are stronger than those which unite, producing in some situations indifference and in others alienation and distrust.

"At first," the speaker continued, "the remedy seems easy. Let the rich share with the poor. Let the strong carry the weak. Commit the problem to charity. Charity undertakes the task and quickly shows splendid results. A vast machinery of philanthropic effort covers the land, capable of reaching all want, all ignorance, all suffering, and all minor forms of crime. Still the problem remains. The modern city is not mastered. Charity remains with him the motive, but the end which he now begins to see afar off is not charity, but justice. So he broadens his investigations to the larger issue.

"The search leads him on nearer and nearer to the idea of justice—the one and only solvent of modern civilization. I pass to a much wider expression of this force, namely, the power to represent, to stand for the more literal sense—that is, the power to stand for those principles or facts which, having been made known, will fall unless they are maintained and defended. Here insight gives place to courage. Moral courage, rests upon the sense of value and thirst for what they know the worth of and believe in, and therefore dare not betray.

"Why should I go afield for illustration? The courage which is at this hour fighting for the National honor and which has won its first political victory, is the courage of men who have read history to effect, who have studied values, and measured the danger to liberty of a debased currency. If sympathy were the test, many of them would have identified themselves with the honest but misguided workers who stand as the champions of the cause of popular rights.

"They part company with all such because they believe that liberty never asks a man to surrender his reason any more than his honor. They will not cheapen those values which they know are as essential to the rights of the many as to the rights of the few. They know that the final penalty of cheapening is not the lessening of the rich man's riches, it is the loss of the poor man's living, his comforts, his health, his life.

"It is the office of the educated man, whose heart is given to the cause of political freedom and of popular rights, to stand unmoved in time of public discontent and desperation and maintain at any personal cost the saving principles to which liberty has been intrusted. It is for him to represent what the people want, not what they clamor for. No man wants a stone for a piece of bread, if he does ask for it. And if any leader of the people takes him at his word and gives him a stone, he will sooner or later pay the price of his concession.

"The representative force of an educated man in society may show itself in another and more permanent form. It is the power to establish. Here the supreme quality is faith. To bring out the force which would otherwise remain concealed, or unused, requires insight. To stand for principles which would otherwise fail of application requires courage. To establish principles and force, to give them the advantage of time, to build them into institutions, to anticipate and provide for their extension and freedom—this requires faith.

"The most transient thing in the universe, reckoning on any high scale, is the aimless, frivolous, wasteful life of a human being. Man is the only spendthrift. He alone wastes. Outside man there is economy, the conservation of energy, the steady advance without failure and without loss. An educated man of any moral insight whatever has seen all this. Something of this conclusion has come to him in his studies; more will come to him on reflection. And in so far as this sense of the permanent becomes an impulse, it leads him to put his own work into things which abide. He learns to act with a forethought which is based on faith."

PRESIDENT DWIGHT PREACHES.

Parting Counsels to the Graduates of Yale University.

NEW-HAVEN, June 21.—President Timothy Dwight this morning preached the Yale baccalaureate. The academic and scientific seniors to the number of 600 were present in the body of Battel Chapel, and hundreds of visitors and alumni crowded the galleries. The sermon was unusually impressive and contained many references to President Dwight's college career. This year is his tenth as President of Yale. He selected as his text Matthew, x., 8: "Ye, having freely received, freely give." He spoke as follows:

"No age in the world's history has called with a louder voice for unselfish giving than that which is just opening before the young educated men of to-day. No richer reward has ever been offered than that which awaits those who answer the call. You are to answer it, first by being always, and showing that you are, what the university, if it has done for you its true work, has made you in yourself. As a genuine son of the university, it has made you a man of reality, not of pretense; a man of character, not of show; a man who believes in manhood and desires it, rather than in what may be added to it, but is apart from it; a man to whom the internal is more than the external, and whose thought the life above all other life is the life of the soul.

"I believe that there is nothing more needed in this showy, luxurious, place-hunting, fame-seeking, money-getting generation than the giving forth from educated men of such a vision of genuine inward living as the one thing and the best thing in the world. The man in himself—that is what the divine summons calls you to be. You are to be workingmen, if you are to live the life for which you are preparing here, and your work is to be for others or your preparation has before it no worthy end. Your profession or business may be what it will, so it be fitting for a son of a Christian University, but, whatever it may be, your effort must be helpful to individual men and to the mass of men if you answer the call as you pass from the receiving to the giving time.

"Great questions are already arising, and will, in coming years of your activity, arise, the decisions of which will be of the deepest significance to the lives of men in a country like ours—some of them relating to society and some, of even greater moment, to individual living—must be determined and settled by the mass of the people.

"The danger for the masses lies in their own ignorance or half ignorance or half knowledge, and the blindness which may lead them to trust in selfish or deceitful guides. The observation of the public life at this moment makes manifest this threatening character of the danger. The influence of the educated men who are not selfish is the need of the hour and of the generation. Whoever else may deceive or go astray, you must not deceive. Whoever else may be thoughtless of his influence, you must be thoughtful.

"And now, my friends and fellow-students of these graduating classes, let me bid you farewell. I have spoken a few words respecting the influence of the older and the younger man whom you have met and seen here. I am one of the older men. I have seen the classes go forth, one after another, in quick succession, for many years. Those who were young once have become old now and the new college generations have come on to fill the vacant places, all animated by the same spirit. It is a pleasant thought to me that in all the years no one in the great company has had, so far as I have known, an unkindly feeling toward me, and that I have followed each and all in their life journey with something of the generosity which belongs to true friendship. The farewell word is a sorrowful word, but it has in itself a trustful prayer and a joyful prophecy. With the prayer and prophecy I give utterance to it at this hour, which is for you the dividing point of the years."

THE VALUE OF COURAGE.

President Brainerd's Talk to Students of Middlebury College.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 21.—President Ezra Brainerd preached to-day the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Middlebury College. His text was Job, xi., 11: "Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" He said that the evils in life might be placed in three classes. In the first class were those that resulted from mistakes and transgressions. They were the natural penalties for wrongdoing.

The second class of evils comprised the accidents and afflictions and hardships that overtook the innocent. Such experiences, if met with manly courage, became the means by which men might make advances in character otherwise impossible.

The third class of evils were those that men had to bear for the sake of others. This was a necessary consequence of the common life that men led as social beings. Men derived their chief blessings from relations to fellow-men, and must share their burdens as well as their gifts.

There was, Dr. Brainerd said, a divine talisman that would make every life a success of the highest kind—complete trust in God and unflinching courage, whatever evils might befall one.

STEALING THE PADRE.

By Edgar Mayhew Bacon.

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SYNOPSIS.

The old Spanish General Arroya, in retirement, is tempted to join the King's forces at the rebellion of the Agua Alta, the mountains surrounding which he can see from the veranda of his house. He goes to Gen. Maduro's camp, and finds the soldiers insubordinate, they having been harassed by guerrilla bands of the rebels, rumored to be led by a woman, the wife of a dead rebel leader. He heartens them with a speech, being very popular among the veterans. That night there is another attack. Arroya hastily leads a picked band to a narrow bridge across the Agua Alta, ambushes the rebel band on its return, and pursues them into their own territory with great slaughter. When about to retire, the woman leader of the rebels is found wounded.

PART II.

In a moment she turned her face to me again. "General! Gen. Maduro!" She thrust her arm against my chest, nearly forcing herself from my grasp by the suddenness and fury of the effort. I understood the hatred of the man who had sent her husband's head as a present to the King.

"Not Gen. Maduro, my child. I am Arroya." For though she was an enemy she was also a woman, and I pitied the little creature. At the name her whole expression changed, and she looked at me with wonder and questioning. "Arroya? Arroya who was at the Chico?" she cried.

"Yes, I am that Arroya."

"Save me—as you are brave and merciful, save me," she faltered. She looked at the soldiers as though she would have them further away. Understanding that she might have something for my ear alone, I ordered the men to retire a little way, and when they had done so she spoke quickly, though with evident pain.

"Do you remember Col. Poey, who was with you at the Chico?"

"Poey, my dearest companion in arms; he died long since. I owed my life to him once on the battlefield. Why do you speak of him?"

"Because I am Col. Poey's daughter."

The news stunned me. I could find no words to express my astonishment. As though in a dream I heard her say: "I am mortally hurt. But I would not die without the consolation of the Church of my religion. Oh, if you are really that Arroya that my father loved, get me a Padre that I may confess and receive absolution before I die."

It would not be difficult, I thought, to do as she wished, if I had but a place to leave her; for it was very evident that an attempt to move her to our camp would be fatal before we could reach it.

"Is there no house or cabin near?" I asked.

"There is a hunter's cabin about half a mile from here," she gasped. "It is in the footpath that turns to the left as you go toward the river."

So we lifted her carefully and carried her slowly to the hut she had indicated, and in that rude and inhospitable shelter we laid our burden, who had fainted from loss of blood and the pain of her journey.

"Quick!" I directed Sapportez. "Go to the camp; take a dozen men with you for safety; carry this (a note I scribbled to the General,) and bring back your Padre."

But Sapportez said: "General, we have no Padre in the camp. We had two, but one died of the fever, and the other accompanied his body back to the city to celebrate mass for him."

Here was a dilemma which had not been anticipated. Just then Antonio came up to me.

"Antonio," I asked, "do you know El Libertad?"

"As well as I know your house, Señor, I was born and raised there."

"Stay, Sapportez. You will not go to the camp, but I will leave you in command here to guard the prisoner. Dispose your men well, recollecting that you are in an enemy's country. Place your pickets carefully; guard the lady in the hovel yonder with your life, if necessary, against any harm, but do not on any account permit a rescue, and rather than have her taken from you alive kill her with your own hand first. Do you understand?"

"Yes, Señor. Perfectly. I am to kill the witch—"

"No, no!" I exclaimed. "That is only as the last alternative; when you find that your life will no longer serve to keep her from being rescued. She is to be cared for until I return. Now, do you comprehend?"

"I understand, Señor."

"Then come, Antonio." We reached the main path, and I had turned toward El Libertad before Antonio, who was a well-drilled servant, ventured to ask a question.

"May I be pardoned, Señor—but where are we going?"

"To El Libertad. You are to show me some way by which we may enter the city undetected."

"But, Señor! To attack the garrison? Only two of us?"

"No, no. But only to steal the Padre, Antonio."

We had gone another mile before the man again addressed me. "Pardon, my General, but here are three dead by the path."

"Well, what of it?"

"Their clothes might be convenient as a disguise."

We approached them, and some night creature fled snarling away into the dark. I exchanged my coat and hat for those of a dead rebel, and Antonio did the same, hiding ours in a convenient place. Then we pushed on rapidly toward the city, my man leading as we drew near, till we reached a shaded wall, at the end of which was a little white house. Upon the wall he got, and I followed in silence. At the little house we clambered down again into an overgrown garden and up a circuitous path that was only broad enough to permit us to travel in single file, but which was worn hard with frequent use. It seemed as though we had made a détour of half a mile, constantly ascending, when Antonio departed from the path by a trail that was hardly visible in the moonlight, and a few moments later we were removing an overgrowth of vines from the dark mouth of a walled culvert that pierced the masonry that defended El Libertad.

"It is the old drain," whispered Antonio. "There is a lumber shed now on the other side, and the people have forgotten it. We boys used to use it when we would steal pines from old Fedraza's garden."

I hated to put foot in the uninviting passage, not knowing what moment I might feel the fangs of a serpent in my leg; but there was nothing else to do. We reached the other extremity in safety, and crossed ourselves as we emerged into the shed, which was half full of old barrels and rubbish that the builders had left.

"Now, where is the priest's home?"

"It is there, on that corner, Señor. There are two there who live together."

"Two? The devil!"

"No, Señor, both Padres, I assure you."

"But, look you, Antonio. We do not want two. One will be plenty for our purpose. Perhaps they are not at home, as there is no light in the house?"

"I Am Col. Poey's Daughter."

"No, Señor, they are both at home. Do you see those little red sparks on the veranda?" Sure enough, there were two points like the eyes of an animal. As we looked one described a semicircle and returned to its first position. They were the cigarettes of the reverend companions.

"There is no time to be lost, Antonio; you must take away one of them, and I will kidnap the other."

"But how?" asked Antonio.

"Listen. You have an errand from the sick. Do you hear that uproar in the distance? That is the noise of a woman wailing over the dead. There will be some wounded there, too. A wounded man has called for the Padre. Go quickly, Antonio, and be sure you take the largest one with you, if there is a difference. If you lead him yonder some one will be sure to want him."

The servant went. He stole back in the shadow until he had gone far enough to be out of sight of the house on the corner, then, emerging boldly into the street, passed me running, and so came to the Padre's door. I could hear their voices as they spoke, parleying and debating until one of them flung his cigarette into the street and directly passed my hiding place, guided by the invaluable Antonio.

Rising from where I had crouched, as soon as they were out of sight I crossed the street, and knocked at the door. The remaining Padre, who had gone inside the house when his companion went away, came to the door, and I besought him to accompany me in haste to see a wounded soldier.

"Bother your wounded man," he answered. "There was a fellow here just now on a similar errand. Those wounded all belong to the other city district anyhow, and they have Padres enough there of their own to attend to them. I do not like to interfere outside of our own curé." With this he would have shut the door in my face, but that I put my foot against it. He was angry at my boldness, but I made haste to say that the wounded man was in his own district and was rich. He was little moved by this, to do him credit, and barely allowed the door to remain open between us while I spoke. I was afraid I should have to commence to use force there, and that would have been inconvenient. Though he was a small man I might be seen carrying him across the street, and a rescue would be attempted. However, I had another card in my pack.

"I was sent by his daughter, Padre. Such a beautiful girl, who is all alone and she will not be comforted."

The Padre reached for his hat.

"Why, of course; it does not become my cloth to refuse to go upon errands of mercy, but you see what time it is." It was, indeed, 1 o'clock.

We were opposite the shed when I seized him, and, covering his mouth so that he could make no outcry, retired into the tunnel like a spider who has caught a large and vigorous fly. Here I made haste to secure and gag him well, and then rested and waited for Antonio. He came almost immediately. I heard his approach and hailed him in a low tone. He responded joyfully: "Have you got him Señor?"

"Yes; I have him here; make haste, if we are to finish this night's work in time."

We hurried with all the speed that we could. We were on the road, if road it could be called, being but a half-made pathway for donkeys and their burdens, before we set our captive on his feet and spoke to him.

"Padre," said I, "I am sorry to put you to this inconvenience, but there is a woman wounded in a hut near the river, and she requires confession and absolution before she dies. Will you walk, and so expedite this business, or must we carry you? Do you consent to walk?" He nodded his head.

"Do you also agree, on your honor, to make no noise or outcry if we remove the bandage from your mouth?" Again he signified assent.

I Seized Him

SIXTY YEARS IN ONE BUILDING.

Spring Street Church Celebrates an Anniversary—Its History.

The Spring Street Presbyterian Church celebrated yesterday the sixtieth anniversary of the dedication of its present building. At the morning services the pastor, the Rev. A. W. Halsey, was assisted by the Rev. Dr. William Aikman of Atlantic City, who was in charge of the church from 1869 to 1872, and by the Rev. James Hunter. Among the congregation were several persons who were present at the original dedication. A special communion service was held in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a reunion of old members.

Mr. Halsey, in a historical sermon, told of the organization of the church on May 5, 1811, and traced its history from the time of the purchase of the land on which the church stands from the Trinity Corporation, in 1807, when Spring Street was in the country. Samuel Osgood, Henry Rutgers, J. R. B. Rutgers, and John Mills of the Old Wall Street Church were its founders. They paid $4,835.90 for the ground, and the first building cost $10,557.35. The church started its career with a debt of nearly $9,000. The Rev. Dr. Matthew La Rue Perrine of South Hanover, N. J., was the first pastor. He obtained a donation of $50 from the Trustees to remove himself and his family to New-York. Mr. Halsey came from the same place, and the expenses incident to his transfer were less than 50 cents.

Under the leadership of its second pastor, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, the church moved on July 20, 1825, to Laight and Varick Streets, where it built a new house and called itself the Laight Street Presbyterian Church. Considerable opposition developed to the change, and the conservative party reorganized the old church. The Laight Street Church did not prosper, and was dissolved by the Presbytery Oct. 10, 1843.

Dr. Cox and Dr. Budlow, one of his successors, preached the abolition of slavery, and in 1834 the Spring Street Church, then a frame building, was attacked by an angry mob. The National Guard, under Col. Stevenson, called out by Mayor Lawrence, dispersed the mob. A year later, having raised $10,000, the church resolved to tear down the old building and erect a more spacious one. The new building was dedicated June 19, 1836. In 1862 the church was more than $20,000 in debt. The Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church held its title deeds, and the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings was advertised April 21, 1863. The necessity for the sale was averted by the exertions of the Board of Trustees, which obtained help from outside sources, and by February, 1867, aided by gifts from William E. Dodge, A. R. Wetmore, John A. Sprague, and others, the entire debt was paid. The church, however, remained non-self-supporting until 1880, since then all its indebtedness has been wiped out.

During its eighty-six years of existence the Spring Street Church has had eleven pastors and a total membership of 4,740. The cost of its maintenance has been about $250,000.

Philafrican Liberators' League.

Gen. Thomas L. James of this city has consented to act as Treasurer of the Philafrican Liberators' League, an organization lately formed in this city, whose object is the improvement of the condition of the native slaves in Africa, especially of those who have been liberated. In addition to those named to serve as officers on the league at its first meeting—the Rev. Drs. L. T. Chamberlain and Josiah Strong, ex-Justice Charles P. Daly, and Dr. Louis Klopsch—the following have accepted positions as Directors: The Rev. Drs. David H. Greer, W. H. P. Faunce, and David J. Burrell, and Russell R. Colgate. The Philafrican Liberators' League was planned by Heli Chatelain, the explorer and missionary. The scheme has received the indorsement of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, and Dr. Strong and Mr. Chatelain, who are now on their way to England on the business of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, will present the subject to that body for indorsement.

REALTY SALE TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,883.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF
112 OCEAN VILLA PLOTS AT

EDGEMERE,

Between Arverne and Wave Crest and fronting the Atlantic Ocean, Jamaica and Far Rockaway Bays, on

SATURDAY, JULY 4,

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine. Immediately adjoins Edgemere Hotel, managed by James H. Breslin, Esq. Every plot rigidly restricted.

L. I. R. R. STATION RIGHT ON PROPERTY. TITLES GUARANTEED BY LAWYERS' TITLE CO. TERMS EXTREMELY LIBERAL.

Send for beautifully illustrated map to PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y., or Edgemere Hotel, Edgemere, L. I.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE—In Partition.
JOHN DELAHUNTY, ESQ., REFEREE,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE FEE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
Nos. 311, 313, and 315 West 22d St.

For maps, &c., apply to Cannon & Atwater, (now Atwater & Cruickshank,) Esqs., Plaintiff's Attys., 115 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LIZZIE M. VAN BRUNT, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded, limited, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty-one feet and eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel to Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known as Number 220 West 136th Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said party of the first part by the said party of the second part hereto by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and these presents are given to secure part of the consideration purchase money in said deed expressed.—Dated New-York, May 29th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New-York. je1-2aw8w&je22.

WEST 120TH STREET.—N. Y. Supreme Court.—ANNA M. MARTLING, as executrix, et al., plaintiffs, against LUCIUS McADAM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly line of Seventh Avenue and opposite the centre of a party wall, and running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue (part of the distance through said party wall) one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with 120th Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue (part of the distance through another party wall) one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of 120th Street; and thence easterly along the northerly line of said street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1896.

NELSON SMITH, Referee.
ALEXANDER THAIN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Park Row, New-York City, N. Y. je22-2aw8wMaFeJy1d

LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant,
vs.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amount by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage and deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree directed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station House, Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being on the premises to be sold), on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to the highest and best bidder or bidders

All and singular the mortgaged and pledged property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said General Mortgage, and thereby directed to be sold, and briefly described as follows:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

I.

The following lines of railroads and other property of said Railroad Company, to wit:

The Main Line, the Lebanon Valley Branch, the Lebanon and Tremont Branch, the Mahanoy and Shamokin Branch, the Mt. Carbon Branch, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, the West Reading Branch, the Mount Carmel Branch;

The leasehold interest in the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Chestnut Hill Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Plymouth Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Colebrookdale Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Pennsylvania Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Mahanoy Railroad Company and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the president, managers and company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad known as the Philadelphia and Chester Branch.

The leasehold interest in the main line of the railroad of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the branches thereof known as the Delaware River Branch and the Doylestown Branch.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, together with the branch known as the Trenton Branch.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad.

And all real estate of said Railroad Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter in any manner acquired, for said uses its benefit or in trust for it; all other railroads then owned or thereafter constructed or acquired by purchase, merger, or in any manner whatever by said Railroad Company; all other leasehold estates in any other railroads at any time after the execution of said General Mortgage acquired by lease, assignment or in any manner whatsoever by said Railroad Company; all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of all the said railroads and each of them; all advances made by said Railroad Company in the operation by it of the leased Railroads forming part of the mortgaged property as far as the same are repayable, and all right and claim to the repayment thereof; all lands, rights of way, rails, bridges, walls, fences, workshops, machinery, stations, offices, depots, depot grounds, engine houses, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments; all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars, coal cars and all other engines, cars, carriages and rolling stock, tools, implements and materials; and all steam colliers, ships, vessels and canal boats owned by said Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter at any time acquired; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Railroad Company derived from said railroads, canals, and other property; all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof;

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1895.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) $71,000 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) $64,300 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $240,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	90,810.58
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,876.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	288,000.00
Stock	1,970,978.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $504,300 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) Mortgage and following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leverson tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Sheed tract. 15, Helfenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Ashland estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Necho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Sheafer tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Riehle tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's tract. 49, New Mill tract. 50, St. Clair tract. 51, Ellmaker tract. 52, Flowery Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russel tract. 58, Colt tract. 59, Samuel Hoffner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Carey and Hart tract. 63, Jemmy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gëttle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Groh tract. 68, Hammer and Hoy tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salem tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Branham tracts. 79, Farquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Power Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz tract. 87, Alexander Klinger tract. 88, Philip Kuntzleman tract. 89, Forbes and Delano lands. 90, Leonard Illig tract. 91, Peter Levengood tract. 92, Munson and Williams lands. 93, Keffer tract. 94, Fishing Creek tract, (north.) 95, Fishing Creek tract (south). 96, Michael Seltzer tract. 97, Schuylkill and Susquehanna lands. 98, Peter Kessler tract.

COAL LEASES.

No. 99, Lease from the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. 100, Lease from the Delaware Coal Company. 101, Lease from the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. 102, Lease from the Tremont Coal Company. 103, Lease of Green tract. 104, Lease of Henry Miller and Sarah Moore tracts. 105, Lease of Conrad Mertz tract. 106, Lease of Hepburn tract. 107, Lease of one-fourth of Bernard Hubley tract. 108, Lease of part of Andrew Lytle tract. 109, Lease of one-eighth of the Alexander Klinger tract. 110, Lease of one-half of Richard Meyer and Spatzer tracts. 111, Lease of Nancy Kinnear tract. 112, Lease of Flowery Field, Saw Mill and Ellimaker tracts and Lee lands. 113, Lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery. 114, Lease of East Bear Ridge Colliery. 115, Lease of Henry Clay Colliery. 116, Lease of Peerless Colliery. 117, Lease of Buck Ridge Colliery. 118, Lease of Ward, Mammoth and Snyder Collieries. 119, Lease of Locust, or North Ashland, Colliery. 120, Lease of Hammond and Conner Collieries. 121, Lease of Girard Colliery.

IRON ORE LANDS.

No. 122, Putnam and Kelley, N. Y., lands. 123, Putnam County, N. Y., ore lands. 124, Nelson County, Va., iron ore lands. 125, Nelson and Amherst Counties, Va., iron ore lands. 126, Albemarle County, Va., iron ore lands. 127, Beasholtzville, Pa., land. 128, Big Pond, Pa., estate. 129, Boiling Spring lease, Pa. 130, Helm and Vanasdlen lands.

FURNACE PROPERTIES.

No. 131, Bechtelsville. 132, Swede. 133, Kutztown. 134, East Penn. 135, Emaus. 136, St. Clair. 137, Ringgold. 138, Monocacy. 139, Isle of Carbon Furnace and Rolling Mill. 140, Powhatan Furnace, Va.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

No. 141, Office building and lot, Pottsville. 142, Store lot, Branch Township. 143, Tower City lands. 144, Lot of ground, Chestnut Street, Reading. 146, Adams Street Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y. 147, Twenty-ninth Street Depot (leasehold), New-York City. 148, New-Bedford Depot, Mass. 149, Newburyport Depot, Mass. 150, Salem Depot (leasehold), Mass. 151, Pottsville shops. 152, Bellefonte lots. 153, Surface —Town of Locust Dale. 154, Surface—Ashland. 155, Hughes Township lot. 156, Port Carbon lots. 157, Berks County lands. 158, Lot at Preston. 159, Varfous Schuylkill County lands. 160, Cameron Township lands.

And all the property of said Coal and Iron Company wherever situate owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter in any manner acquired or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all railroads and all branches, extensions, sidings and turnouts of any railroad then belonging to said Coal and Iron Company, or thereafter constructed or by any manner acquired by it; all lands, coal leases, iron ore leases, mines, collieries, breakers, engines, workshops, machinery, offices, buildings, improvements, tenements and hereditaments then owned by it or by it thereafter in any manner acquired by it or for its benefit or in trust for it; all yards, depots and wharves, all locomotives, tenders, coal cars, carriages and all other engines, cars, rolling stock, tools, implements, horses, mules and materials; and all corporate and other rights, privileges appurtenances and franchises of said Coal and Iron Company, or connected with or relating to the said lands, coal or iron mines, railroad or other premises, or any of them, owned by said Coal and Iron Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it at any time thereafter constructed or acquired; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Coal and Iron Company derived from said railroad, canals, coal, or mines, or other property; and all and each and every part and parcel thereof; and all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the Coal and Iron Company, as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

Excepting therefrom any property heretofore conveyed and transferred under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

The following shares of the capital stock of other corporations owned by said Coal and Iron Company, subject to a prior pledge thereof by it to The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company under a mortgage dated July 1, 1874, viz.:

Name of Company.	No. of Shares.
Preston Coal and Improvement Company	56,683
Fulton Coal Company	62,537
Locust Gap Improvement Company	50,522
Tremont Coal Company	118,354
Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company	59,727
Delaware Coal Company	4,716

All property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company in the course of the operation and management of either of said two companies or pertaining thereto, or which, or any beneficial interest in which, they are or may become entitled, will be sold in connection with such parcels respectively, including all income, proceeds of income, bills and accounts receivable, cash and other property, received by said Receivers in the management or operation of such parcel or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to such parcel or pertaining thereto, acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such parcel or the business of said Railroad Company, or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith and vested in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to the purchaser of such parcel of the property at the time of the possession of said Receivers at the time of the delivery of such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by said Receivers.

AS THE THIRD PARCEL.

The following securities and stocks pledged as security for said Mortgage by certain Reconstruction Trustees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

I.

General mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1874, to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustee, $24,457,000.

Income mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by a mortgage of said railroad company, dated December 1st, 1876, to Edwin M. Lewis, trustee, $8,403,810.

First series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of said railroad company, dated August 20th, 1882, to The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, of the City of Philadelphia, trustee, $184,906.

Second series five per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, secured by said mortgage, dated August 20th, 1882, $6,131,404.

II.

(1). $1,493,249.73 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1872-1897.

(2). $1,840,928.67 of the mortgage loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loans of 1882-1907.

(3). $1,062,000.00 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the loan of 1895.

(4). $214,500.00 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5). $699,500.00 of the boat and car loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, due in 1913.

(6). $579,850.00 of the boat and car loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, due in 1915.

(7). 34,585 shares of the preferred stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8). 12,554 shares of the common stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Under the terms of said decree, the purchaser of any parcel his successors or assigns, upon payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision as the Court shall direct, of the payment thereof, shall be let into possession of the property embraced in the conveyance thereof, including all property, real and personal, of every character and description, which, or any beneficial interest in which, has been acquired by the Receivers in the course of the operation and management of the mortgaged property embraced in such conveyance or pertaining thereto, and any and all property appurtenant to such parcel or pertaining thereto and acquired for use in connection with or for the purposes of such premises or for the business of said Railroad Company or of said Coal and Iron Company in connection therewith and vested in or standing in the name of the said Receivers, or to which said Receivers in any manner shall have acquired title, at the time of delivery to the purchaser of such parcel of the premises at the time of the possession of said Receivers at the time of the delivery of such parcel to be delivered as part of, and in connection with, the parcel, in respect of which it shall have been acquired or received by the Receivers.

For a fuller and more detailed description of the property subject to said General Mortgage, reference is made to said decree and to said General Mortgage.

The entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire property and pledged property of every description of the said The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, including all property and credits acquired by the Receivers from the operation thereof, and the entire property pledged by said Reconstruction Trustees, will be sold severally and respectively in each case as a whole, and as the First Parcel, the Second Parcel and the Third Parcel respectively, as above set forth.

Subject, however, to the right of a majority in interest of the General Mortgage bonds outstanding, by requisition in writing to be delivered to the undersigned Trustee at any time before such sale, to direct such Trustee to sell said properties in such parcels as they may deem best.

No bid will be received in respect of the mortgaged property, or of any parcel thereof separately offered, from any one offering to bid, who shall not first deposit as pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $250,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on a national bank or banks in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York, or $400,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage with all unpaid coupons attached. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit received from any successful bidder will be held by the undersigned Trustee subject to the further order of said court, to be applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which such bid was made.

On the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the undersigned Trustee the sum of $500,000 in money, or in certified check or checks on any national bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, in the City of Philadelphia or the City of New-York; or $1,000,000 par value of the bonds secured by said General Mortgage; but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Trustee, or shall fail, after such acceptance, to comply with any order of said court relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied towards the payment of the expense of a resale, and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case such property shall be sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of any sale by said court, the purchaser must make further payment or payments on account of the purchase in cash, as from time to time the Court may direct. The purchaser of any parcel may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by tendering in lieu thereof, or credited any of the bonds and matured and unpaid interest secured by said General Mortgage and held by such purchaser, counting such bonds and interest for that purpose at the rate which shall be payable to the holder thereof out of the net proceeds of such sale of such parcel as his just share of such net proceeds after allowing for the proportion of the payment which may be required in cash; and, if such share of such net proceeds shall be less than the amount then due upon such bonds, such purchaser may make such settlement by receipting on such bonds the amount to be credited thereon. In case the purchaser thereof shall omit to make any payments on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment, the Court may resell any parcel upon such notice as it may direct.

The purchaser or purchasers of the property of said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company subject to said General Mortgage, must as part consideration and in addition to the sum bid for such property, take the same and receive the deed or deeds therefor on the express condition that, to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the hands of the Receivers in the above-entitled cause shall be insufficient for such purchaser, or his successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to said Receivers, and any indebtedness, obligation or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by said Receivers, before they shall have delivered possession of the property sold, whether or not represented by certificates, and also any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or either of them, in the operation of the mortgaged property, prior to the appointment of said Receivers, which is prior in lien or superior in equity to said General Mortgage, and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of said Receivers, or out of the assets or out of the proceeds of the assets in their hands, upon the Court adjusting the claims and priorities of the said lands, coal or iron mines, railroad or other premises, or any of them, owned by said Coal and Iron Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it at any time thereafter constructed or acquired; and all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Coal and Iron Company derived from said railroad, canals, coal, or mines, or other property; and all and all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the Coal and Iron Company, as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof; and all streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the Coal and Iron Company, as well at law as in equity, of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof.

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore conveyed and transferred under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

The following securities and stocks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1895.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) $71,000 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) $64,300 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $240,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	90,810.58
Third mortgage six per cent	1,316,876.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent	288,000.00
Stock	1,970,978.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $504,300 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) Mortgage and following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

10% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leverson tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Bittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Sheed tract. 15, Helfenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Ashland estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Necho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neifert tract. 30, Sheafer tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Riehle tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's tract. 49, New Mill tract. 50, St. Clair tract. 51, Ellmaker tract. 52, Flowery Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russel tract. 58, Colt tract. 59, Samuel Hoffner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Carey and Hart tract. 63, Jemmy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gëttle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Groh tract. 68, Hammer and Hoy tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salem tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Branham tracts. 79, Farquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Power Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz